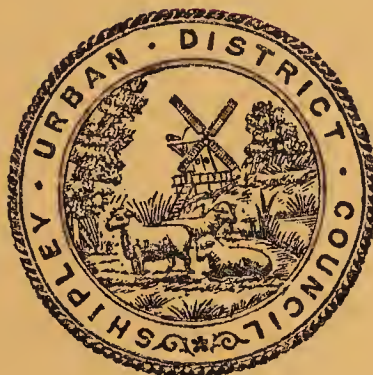


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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

AND THE

**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
HOUSING and MEAT INSPECTOR,
and
DIRECTOR of PUBLIC CLEANSING**

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

Shingley Urban District Council

1938



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


FOR THE

Shingley Urban Sanitary District

E. D. IRVINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

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INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL,
SHIPLEY,

June, 1939.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

The year 1938 has been of special significance to Shipley, in that the Council successfully resisted in Parliament the Bradford Corporation's proposal to amalgamate Shipley with Bradford. The work involved in the preparation of the Public Health evidence caused very considerable pressure on the department.

Extension
Bill

The international crisis in September also created new problems, and certain phases of Air Raid Precautions are now quite clearly a permanent part of the Health Department's work. The difficulties encountered in connection with Air Raid Precautions work have been very great.

International
Crisis

The birth rate for the year was 13.8, while the death rate was 12.2 per 1,000 of the population, with one exception (in 1928) the lowest rate recorded in the present century. The Registrar General has estimated the mid-year resident population to be 31,000, and this implies there has been a nett immigration of 19 persons into the town. The infant mortality rate was 42, the lowest on record. The respiratory tuberculosis death rate was also the lowest yet recorded, and judged by these two standards the year has been a satisfactory one for Shipley. The number of births in public institutions again exceeded the number of deaths occurring in such places.

Statistics

The operation of the Midwives Act, 1936, has not materially reduced the work of the Maternity Hospital, and the Council have included in their 5 year estimates (1938-1942) a sum for the building of a new Maternity Hospital.

Maternity
Hospital

The plans of the proposed new clinic at Wrose have been considered by the Ministry of Health, and with certain modifications suggested by the Ministry they have now been finally approved by the Council. They have already purchased the site.

Proposed
Wrose Clinic

Scarlet fever was prevalent in the town during the last quarter of the year; diphtheria which had broken out in the last quarter of 1937 remained troublesome during the first five months of the year, after which it subsided. Diphtheria immunisation in infants is not yet making the headway necessary to control the disease in a satisfactory manner. One case of typhoid, which ended fatally, was recorded; the disease was not contracted in Shipley. The Council supported the County Council's proposals regarding the provision of infectious disease hospital accommodation formulated in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936, section 185. This involves the creation of a hospital area (for isolation and smallpox hospitals) in-

Infectious
Disease

cluding twelve County districts, among them those already represented on the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Board.

Housing

As stated last year, the "5 year Housing Programme" is now completed, but further surveys are being made and provision for 400 houses has been made in the 5 year estimates approved in 1938. The Council have now decided that no new Council houses shall be built without a washbasin being installed. Though apparently a small matter, this measure is really of great social and hygienic value. The Council have also resolved (1939) that 5% of the houses to be erected by them shall be allocated for families recommended on health grounds by the Medical Officer of Health, and that special modifications of the plans, with this consideration in view, will be made in respect of this proportion.

Cancer Scheme

It is quite clear there is an increasing tendency in health legislation to make the County Council responsible for more and more health administration to the exclusion of District Councils, even though the latter in some instances may have adequate machinery available, or even actually have had quite satisfactory and effective schemes in operation for dealing with the problem under review. The new Cancer Act has involved Shipley's sacrificing its own scheme for securing the early diagnosis of cancer and radiation treatment in suitable cases, which has worked very satisfactorily for the past six years. The scheme at present in operation in the County Council is very similar to your own scheme but began at a much later date. It must be admitted, however, that a fully comprehensive scheme as nowadays envisaged necessitates very large financial resources.

Food and Drugs

The Shipley Council have applied to the Minister of Health to be made the Food and Drugs Authority for Shipley.

Progress during 50 years

It is interesting to note briefly the progress of health activities in Shipley during the last 50 years, bearing in mind that this is not a County Borough.

- 1890 Central slaughter house constructed.
- 1890 Shipley private slaughter houses closed.
- 1891 Stoney Ridge Isolation Hospital opened.
- 1895 Windhill private slaughter houses closed.
- 1901 Shipley Sewage works and Refuse Destructor works opened.
- 1908 School feeding introduced.
- 1908 Notification of Births Act adopted.
- 1911 Veterinary surgeon appointed for quarterly examination of dairy cattle in the District.
- 1912 School Clinic and School Dental Clinic commenced.
- 1919 Maternity and Child Welfare centres opened.
- 1925 Larger premises for Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
- 1925 Smallpox hospital opened.
- 1927 Formation of Joint Hospital Board for Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Shipley being a constituent.
- 1928 Cottage baths provided at Windhill.
- 1931 Health Week.
- 1931 Opening of Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home (19 beds).
- 1932 Nursery School opened.

- 1933 Scheme for provision of Radium Treatment for Cancer and suspected cancer cases adopted.
- 1934 Larger premises (Somerset House Clinic) for Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
- 1937 Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Wrose in school premises. Schemes for Home Helps, Meals and provision of Dentures for Maternity cases.
Open Air School opened.
- 1938 Plans of new Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical clinic at Wrose approved.
- 1919-1938 906 houses built by the Council.
352 houses included in Clearance Orders.

Now it can very fairly be claimed that Shipley Urban District Regionalisation Council have taken a keen interest in the health of the people of the town, and it may not be out of place to say a word on regionalisation of health services—a subject which is much to the fore in these days. It seems that many health services affecting the people in a personal way (e.g. School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services) and in an environmental way (e.g. sanitation, food preparing and milk production etc.) are best managed by representatives of the people, on the spot as it were, i.e. by local Councils. Some services, by nature of the financial outlay necessary to secure their satisfactory administration (e.g. certain hospitals, institutions,) may be better controlled either by Joint Boards or by County Councils, in any case by a large authority with considerable financial resources and on which local representation can be adequately secured. In others the nature of the service—the collection of water and its distribution (not necessarily in detail), for instance, or sewage disposal, may, because of geographic considerations, be best controlled on a regional basis by authorities on which local representation is secured. The point is that the areas concerned with all these different services would not be identical and that many different authorities would be brought into existence. But how the personal services and the immediate environmental services can be better administered by a large authority with central administration than by local councils with local knowledge and direct and immediate control is difficult to explain—provided always that the local council does its duty in a sincere desire to serve the people and has adequate financial means for the purpose.

Finally it is a very real pleasure to express my thanks to the Conclusion Committee for their sympathetic consideration of suggestions made during the year and for their kindness at all times. I am also indebted to Mr. Barnes (Clerk to the Council), Mr. England (Chief Sanitary Inspector), Mr. Dawson (Surveyor) and all the chief officials for their ready help and advice. The County Medical Officer and his staff have always been most helpful, and the relationship between your health department and that of the County Council is in all respects most cordial.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. IRVINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor J. Chippindale
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor T. J. Gray, J.P. (Chairman).

Councillor A. W. Robson (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor J. Chell.

„ E. Cowgill.

„ S. Derbyshire.

„ H. Kershaw.

Councillor J. Lancaster.

„ C. M. Smith.

„ G. Waddilove.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor J. Chippindale
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor C. M. Smith (Chairman).

Councillor J. R. Hardcastle (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor A. Alty.

„ J. Chell.

„ E. Cowgill.

„ E. Craven.

Councillor H. Kershaw.

„ J. Lancaster.

„ G. K. Todd.

*Mrs. J. Dibb.

* „ J. Walker.

* Co-opted Members.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

E. D. IRVINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-natal Clinic :

*D. HEYNEMANN, M.B., Ch.B.

Consultant Obstetrician :

*W. F. RAWSON, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Public Cleansing :

A. ENGLAND, Cert. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

W. FARNDALE, Cert. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection,
Cert. Smoke Inspection, M.R.S.I.

F. MARKS, Cert. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection,
M.R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

Miss J. M. STEPHENSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.
San. I., resigned 3rd September, 1938.

Miss A. SMALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I.
resigned 31st December, 1938.

Miss E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.C.N., Cert R.,
San. I.

Miss M. U. FOSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San.
I., appointed 12th September, 1938.

Domiciliary Midwives :

Miss N. FILLINGHAM, S.C.M.

Miss N. WHITELEY, S.C.M.

Miss D. E. ALLANSON, S.C.M.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home :

Matron : Miss E. M. BEAULAH, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Two Sisters : S.C.M. and S.R.N.

Five Midwives.

Clerks :

Miss M. WILKINSON.

Miss F. WEAR.

Miss D. WILLIAMS. (temporary)

Clerk and Dental Attendant :

Miss M. DAWSON.

* Part-time.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Census 1931

Area of the district in acres	...	...	...	...	2,182
Population at Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the district at Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	8,353
Average number of persons per room at Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931	...	...	...	...	8,451

Summary 1938 and Comparison with 1937

				1938	1937
Area of the district in acres	...	...	...	2,183	2,183
Estimated population, mid-year	...	...	...	31,000	30,930
Estimated number of dwelling-houses (end of year)	...	...	...	10,014	9,739
The rateable value (1st April)	...	£203,820	...	£199,870	
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	...	£790	...	£748	
Live births	...	...	...	428	453
1938—Legitimate: Male, 232; Female, 186; Illegitimate: Male, 5; Female, 5;					
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...	13.8	14.6
Stillbirths	...	...	...	20	19
1938—Legitimate 20: Male, 10; Female, 10; Illegitimate: Nil.					
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	45	40
Number of deaths	...	...	...	377	462
1938: Male, 181; Female, 196					
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...	12.2	14.9

				1938		1937
				<hr/>		<hr/>
Adjusted death rate ...	...	...	...	12.6	...	15.5
Comparability factor	...	...	...	1.04	...	1.04
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 (live and still) births				4.5	...	8.5
Deaths from puerperal sepsis ...	...	...	...	—	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...			—	...	2.12
Deaths from other puerperal causes	...	...	...	2	...	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...			4.5	...	6.36
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—						
RATE	All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	42	...	64
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			38	...	60
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			200	...	150
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	60	...	62
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...	1.93	...	2.00
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—	...	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)		...	...	—	...	1
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...			3	...	3
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	9	...	20
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...			0.29	...	0.65
Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	10	...	22
Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...			0.32	...	0.71
Percentage of births occurring in public institutions				36.8	...	40.9
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions				33.7	...	29.4

Social Conditions of the Area

Shipley is a compact urban area and has an estimated population of 31,000. It is a mixed industrial working class and "residential" town with a high population density compared with other West Riding towns. Its rateable value is approximately £204,000, of which 30% is derived from industrial properties, etc., and approximately 70% from dwelling houses.

Physical Features of the District—Shipley is situated to the north of, and adjacent to, Bradford, in the valley of the River Aire, and occupies an area of 2,183 acres. The district is hilly in character, the height above sea level varying from a minimum of 200 feet (in the east) to a maximum of 750 feet (in the extreme west of the district). Geologically, the rocks underlying Shipley consist partly of the millstone grit series, and partly of members of the superimposed lower coal measures. Masking these strata is a variable thickness of boulder clay, while near the river there is some accumulation of river drift.

Population—The Registrar General has estimated the mid-year 1938 population as 31,000, and this figure has been used for the purposes of this report. As there has been a natural increase in the population during the year of 51 persons, the Registrar General has reckoned that there has been a net immigration of 19 persons into the district. In 1931, the population (Census) was 30,243, and in 1937 it was estimated to be 30,930. The density of population is now 14.2 per acre compared with 13.9 in 1931. The population density is greater in Shipley than in the great majority of the County Districts in the West Riding and greater also than in any of the County Boroughs in the West Riding.

Industries—The chief industries are those connected with the Wool, Worsted, Dyeing and Textile Trades. Other businesses carried on include Metal, Motor and Machine Works, Jam Manufacture, Wood, Stone and Brick Works.

Unemployment—The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has sent me the following particulars in relation to unemployment in the area dealt with by the Exchange (including Baildon and Shipley) and also in regard to the transference in of juveniles from special areas. The figures refer to the year ending 31st December, 1938.

Population in Exchange area (Shipley and Baildon) approx. 41,000

Number of Insured population in Exchange area approx. 15,000

Persons receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefit or
Unemployment Allowances

Maximum in any week (a week in January) ... 2,961

Minimum in any week (a week in May) ... 1,530

Maximum No. unemployed in any week (week ending 3/1/38)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
--	-----	-------	------	-------	-------

Wholly unemployed ...	1,028	224	30	23	1,305
-----------------------	-------	-----	----	----	-------

Temporarily unemployed ...	1,083	983	13	49	2,128
----------------------------	-------	-----	----	----	-------

Minimum No. unemployed in any week (week ending 19/12/38)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
--	-----	-------	------	-------	-------

Wholly unemployed ...	803	285	20	7	1,115
-----------------------	-----	-----	----	---	-------

Temporarily unemployed ...	585	236	9	4	834
----------------------------	-----	-----	---	---	-----

Juveniles brought into the area ...			7	*71	
				†45	123

Juveniles known to have returned home			15	*89	
				†24	128

* Industrial.

† Domestic.

It will be noted that there has been a sharp increase in the number of wholly and temporarily unemployed during the year. Thus the *minimum* number of wholly and temporarily unemployed during 1937 was 1,311, the corresponding figure for 1938 being 1,949: the *maximum* number in 1937 was 2,668 compared with 3,433 in 1938. The maximum number of persons receiving unemployment benefit or unemployment assistance allowances in any one week in 1938 was 2,961 as compared with 2,775 in 1937; while the corresponding minimum numbers were 1,530 and 827 respectively.

I am informed that from September to the end of the year there was a definite progressive improvement in trade locally. The position has been more or less stabilised since the beginning of 1939, but the undertone has been satisfactory.

Nutrition—While the figures for sub-normal nutrition in school children suggested a worsening during the year compared with 1937, considerable caution is necessary in the interpretation of the returns.

Public Assistance—Mr. L. M. Greenwood, for the County Public Assistance Officer, informs me that the maximum number of persons in Shipley in receipt of Public Assistance during the year was 564 (166 men, 267 women, 131 children) in the week ending 22/10/38, the minimum number being 472 (136 men, 227 women, 109 children) in the week ending 1/1/38. The corresponding maximum and minimum figures for 1937 were 487 and 420.

Vital Statistics

Births—428 nett births, of which 10 were illegitimate, were registered during the year, giving a birth rate on the estimated population of 31,000 of 13.8 as compared with 14.6, 13.18 and 11.97 for the preceding three years. The 10 illegitimate births were 2.34% of the total births registered. The percentage of births occurring in public institutions was 36.8.

Stillbirths—20 children, all legitimate, were still-born during the year, the rate being 45 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths—The nett deaths for the district were 181 males and 196 females, giving a total of 377 and a death rate of 12.2 as compared with 14.9, 13.25 and 13.50 for the preceding three years. The percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions was 33.7.

Infantile Mortality—The infantile mortality rate was 42 per 1,000 live births, the lowest on record in Shipley.

Mortality Tables

The following tables (I. to IV.) show the causes of death, the ages at death, and the comparisons with other towns and with the rates in previous years.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death, 1938 (Registrar General's Return).

				Male.	Female.	All Persons.	% of total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabi'ts
Deaths from all causes				181	196	377		
1...Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.3	0.03
2...Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3...Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4...Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5...Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.3	0.03
6...Influenza	...	...	...	2	1	3	0.8	0.10
7...Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8...Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.3	0.03
9...Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	8	1	9	2.4	0.29
10...Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.3	0.03
11...Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12...General Paralysis of the Insane (tabes dorsalis)	...	...	...	1	2	3	0.8	0.10
13...Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	27	33	60	16.0	1.93
14...Diabetes	...	...	...	1	5	6	1.6	0.19
15...Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	9	11	20	5.3	0.64
16... Heart Disease	...	...	...	48	69	117	31.1	3.77
17...Aneurysm	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.3	0.03
18...Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	15	14	29	7.7	0.94
19...Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	5	8	2.1	0.26
20...Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	12	6	18	4.8	0.58
21...Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22...Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
23...Diarrhœa, &c., under 2 years	...	...	...	3	...	3	0.8	0.10
24...Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.3	0.03
25...Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	2	...	2	0.5	0.06
26...Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	2	1	3	0.8	0.10
27...Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	2	8	10	2.7	0.32
28...Acute and Chronic Nephritis...	...	...	...	5	4	9	2.4	0.29
29...Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30...Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	2	2	0.5	0.06
31...Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	6	3	9	2.1	0.29
32...Senility	...	...	...	...	4	4	1.3	0.13
33...Suicide	...	...	...	6	4	10	2.7	0.32
34...Other Violence	...	...	...	13	4	17	4.5	0.55
35...Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	12	14	26	6.9	0.84
36...Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.3	0.03

The principal causes of death in Shipley in 1938 were heart disease and cancer. Heart disease and other circulatory diseases accounted for nearly two-fifths of all the deaths: cancer was responsible for approximately one-sixth; suicide and other violence and non-tubercular respiratory diseases come next—two groups, each responsible for about a fourteenth of the deaths. Tuberculosis comes very far down the list, being the cause of just over one-fortieth of the deaths.

TABLE II.

Age Distribution of Nett Deaths

	AT ALL AGES			Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 and over
	Male	Female	Total								
First Quarter	45	54	99	2	—	1	1	1	6	24	64
Second Quarter	43	38	81	5	1	—	—	1	6	27	41
Third Quarter	38	43	81	3	1	—	—	—	9	23	45
Fourth Quarter	55	61	116	8	—	3	1	5	10	32	57
TOTAL	181	196	377	18	2	4	2	7	31	106	207

Longevity

149, or 39.6% of all the deaths in Shipley in 1938 occurred at ages of 70 or over. The corresponding figure for 1937 was 39.2% while, in that year, the comparable percentage for England and Wales was 39.6.

1938

Ages at Death.		Males.		Females.
70 to 75 years	...	17	...	32
75 „ 80 „	...	22	...	32
80 „ 85 „	...	12	...	17
85 „ 90 „	...	3	...	10
90 „ 95 „	...	1	...	3
95 and over	...	—	...	—
TOTAL	...	55	...	94

TABLE IV.

Extracts from Vital Statistics 1898-1938

YEAR	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Respiratory Disease Death-rate	Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate
1898	24.3	16.5	2.3	169	1.2
1899	26.4	17.1	3.1	144	1.5
1900	23.0	17.0	3.8	172	1.5
1901	22.9	13.1	2.1	91	1.2
1902	22.1	14.9	2.8	104	1.7
1903	23.6	15.8	2.4	141	1.7
1904	23.0	15.5	2.5	117	1.1
1905	21.9	15.3	3.6	132	1.2
1906	20.9	14.0	2.0	114	1.1
1907	20.0	13.7	2.7	114	1.2
1908	19.1	14.6	2.7	148	0.9
1909	18.5	14.0	3.0	104	0.9
1910	19.8	14.4	2.5	89	1.2
1911	17.4	13.7	1.5	122	1.1
1912	18.3	13.1	1.8	82	0.8
1913	18.9	14.3	1.9	117	1.1
1914	19.0	14.7	3.3	132	0.4
1915	17.7	15.0	2.5	108	0.8
1916	16.0	16.3	2.7	130	1.1
1917	13.6	17.0	2.6	147	1.1
1918	12.9	20.5	3.9	154	1.2
1919	13.3	14.8	3.6	117	1.0
1920	19.9	13.8	2.5	130	0.96
1921	19.6	13.6	2.5	97	0.79
1922	16.6	12.7	2.3	94	0.55
1923	18.4	13.5	2.5	86	0.97
1924	17.2	15.0	3.4	97	1.01
1925	15.8	14.7	2.6	95	0.60
1926	16.8	12.8	1.2	89	0.99
1927	14.3	14.6	1.3	89	0.75
1928	15.8	11.9	1.6	65	0.75
1929	14.5	13.5	1.8	86	0.81
1930	13.55	12.7	1.45	77	0.54
1931	13.57	14.0	1.97	73	0.75
1932	13.54	12.2	0.69	53	0.49
1933	13.72	12.9	1.47	81	0.33
1934	13.63	12.2	0.59	48	0.49
1935	11.97	13.50	1.04	71	0.36
1936	13.18	13.28	1.24	64	0.39
1937	14.65	14.94	1.16	64	0.65
1938	13.81	12.16	0.84	42	0.29

General Provision of Health Services of the Area

Laboratory Facilities

These remain as described in my report for 1937.

Apart from specimens from Shipley patients in Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, the number of specimens from Shipley examined in the County Laboratory was 913—the details of which are set out below; in addition, 262 bacteriological examinations were made by Dr. C. J. Young, pathologist at the Bradford Royal Infirmary, under arrangements made by the Council.

TABLE V.

Specimens examined in 1938	In County Laboratory	By Dr. C. J. Young
Sera for Widal Reaction ...	3	1
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli ...	58	—
Swabs for C. Diphtheriæ ...	474	257
Hairs, etc., for Ringworm ...	10	—
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli ...	73	—
Milks for Methylene Blue ...	90	—
Waters for bacteriological examination	78	—
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli, etc.	2	—
Blood Films for Cytological examination	11	—
Tissue for Histological examination	1	—
Bio-chemical examinations ...	56	—
Miscellaneous examinations (hæmolytic streptococci, etc.)	57	4
	913	262
Total examinations ...		1,175

Ambulance Facilities

There is no change in the arrangements described in my last annual report.

The ambulance service in Shipley is under the control of the Transport Officer (Mr. E. W. Calvert).

During 1938, 525 cases were conveyed by the Shipley ambulances.

Nursing in the Home

The arrangements remain as described in my report for 1937.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

These are as in 1937 and particulars are set out below.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Clinic.	Situation.	Sessions held.	Provided by.
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	" Somerset House," Manor Lane, Shipley	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m.	Shipley Maternity & Child Welfare Committee
" " ...	Wrose Elementary School	Friday, 2 p.m.	" " "
Ante-Natal ...	" Somerset House," Manor Lane, Shipley	Every Wednesday, 2 p.m.	" " "
" " "	Maternity Home, 90, Kirkgate, Shipley	Monday & Tuesday, 2 p.m. and every 3rd Wednesday, 3 p.m.	Shipley and Bingley Joint Home Committee
Inspection Clinic ...	" Somerset House," Manor Lane, Shipley	Monday, 1-45 p.m.	Shipley Education Committee
Minor Ailment Clinic ...	" " "	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	" " "
Sunlight Clinic...	" " "	Wednesday and Saturday (by appointment)	" " "
Remedial Exercise Clinic...	" " "	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1-45 p.m. (by appointment)	" " "
Dental Clinic ...	" " "	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9-30 to 12 noon.	" " "
" " "	" " "	Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m. (by appointment)	" " "
Tuberculosis ...	" Farr Royd," Otley Road, Shipley	Monday 10 a.m. Friday (X-Ray Session), 2-30 p.m. First Wednesday in month, 5-30 p.m.	West Riding County Council
Venereal Disease ...	St. Luke's Hospital, Park Lane, Bradford	MEN : Monday & Saturday, 9-30 a.m. Tuesday, 6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN : Monday, 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday, 3-30 p.m. & Friday, 10 a.m. MEN : Monday to Friday inclusive, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 noon only. WOMEN & CHILDREN : Monday, 1-30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Thursday, 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.	West Riding County Council
	Leeds General Infirmary		" " "

Hospitals

The hospital facilities available for Shipley residents are as described in my report for 1937.

Sir Titus Salt's Hospital

Mr. T. Luxton, Secretary of the Sir Titus Salt's Hospital, Shipley, has informed me that during the year ending 31st March, 1939, 545 in-patients and 2,650 casualties and out-patients were treated; the number of out-patient attendances being 15,000. The number of operations performed was 400. An annual subscription of ten guineas is made to this Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of this Council. The Governors of the Hospital are nominated by the Shipley Council.

Infectious Disease (including Small Pox) Hospitals

Subject to further discussions on financial and other matters of detail, the Council supported the County Council's scheme, (formulated in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936, section 185) for the creation of a hospital area (for infectious disease, including small pox, hospitals) which includes the following County districts:—Barnoldswick, Bingley, Denholme, Earby, Keighley, Shipley, Silsden, Skipton Urban, Bowland, Sedbergh, Settle and Skipton Rural, the total acreage being 491,502, and the approximate population 189,784.

The meeting of the authorities concerned took place at County Hall, Wakefield, in November, 1938.

In the various isolation hospitals owned by these authorities there are at present 206 general infectious disease beds, and 72 beds for small pox patients, compared with estimated minimum numbers required for the area—130 and 24 respectively.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Hospital

An account of the Hospital, its staffing and the conditions of admission were given in my last annual report.

The number of patients admitted during the year showed a slight decline. There is no doubt that if it were possible to admit patients from outside the areas of Shipley and Bingley, the number of applications would be considerably increased. It is estimated that nearly 50 such applications are automatically refused every year—these are not included in the applications discussed in this section. And, of course, there are probably many other mothers from outside areas who would not apply once they learned of these restrictions. In any case, the present limitation of bookings adopted in April, 1936, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, precludes the possibility of admitting non-residents of Shipley and Bingley.

The Committee have approved the inclusion of £30,000 in the estimates for the five years 1938—42 for a new Maternity Hospital of 30 beds. This provision is now highly desirable and could well be justified. The Hospital enjoys an excellent reputation locally, shown by its progress, recorded in the table below, and does good work, and there is no doubt that even 30 beds, while making an efficient maternity unit, would be effectively utilised. There is at the present time a substantial opinion in favour of building maternity units in attachment to large general hospitals. On the other hand, the great majority of cases in a maternity hospital, though demanding surgical asepsis, do not involve surgical interference; X-Ray examination in pregnancy is not usually a matter of desperate urgency and can generally be arranged at leisure; and again, detailed care and supervision can be quite as effectively maintained in a smaller hospital as in a unit of a large one. Further, the argument that modern ambulance facilities disposes of the need for having a maternity hospital reasonably near the patient's home does not tell quite the whole story. The expense of visiting hospitals far removed from the patient's home is of great importance to the husband earning only a small wage or unemployed, and yet visiting fulfils a real psychologic need of both the mother and the father.

The number of applications made for admission to the Maternity Hospital in 1938 was 354, compared with 341 in 1937, and 305 patients were admitted compared with 321 during the preceding year. The 305 admissions include 294 mothers, 8 babies detained after the mother's discharge and 3 other babies. During the year, 7 applications were refused due to the accommodation being fully booked at the time.

The following table gives full details of cases admitted:—

TABLE VI.

	1931 Apr. to Dec.	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Shipley Private Cases ...	10	30	32	35	37	27	40	45
Shipley Assisted Cases ...	22	86	97	112	104	126	143	120
Bingley Private Cases ...	9	24	21	40	32	35	38	33
Bingley Assisted Cases ...	7	31	77	72	99	115	100	107
County Cases ...	3	6	13	27	17	—	—	—
Outside area private cases	14	31	27	22	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	65	208	267	308	289	303	321	305

Ante-Natal Examinations—313 mothers attended for the first time at the clinic held at the Hospital; 95 examinations were made by the Medical Superintendent, and 1,886 were carried out by the Matron and Sister; the average number of attendances per patient was 6.3.

Ante-Natal Treatment—Thirty-three patients received ante-natal in-patient treatment (297 patient-days).

Maternity Cases—291 mothers were delivered and 293 babies (including two sets of twins) were born.

Attendant during Labour—Thirty-seven patients were actually delivered by doctors, and the others by the staff of the Hospital. In 59 cases the midwives acted as maternity nurses.

Emergency Cases—Twenty-one emergency cases were admitted during the year.

Consultations—The services of the Consultant Obstetrician were called upon for the examination of 16 cases; and 6 operations, including 3 caesarean sections, were performed by the Consultant Obstetrician.

Cases transferred to other Institutions—Five patients were transferred from the Home in 1938 to other institutions; none was a case of septicæmia.

Breast Feeding—232 babies were completely breast fed at the time of discharge from the Home, 36 were having complementary feeds, and 4 were completely artificially fed.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths which occurred in the Maternity Home was 18, which is equal to a stillbirth rate of 61 per 1,000 total births.

Neo-Natal Deaths—There were five deaths of infants within 10 days of birth; two of these were very weak premature babies not born in the Home.

Maternal Deaths—There were no maternal deaths in the Home during 1938.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

The County Council is the local supervising authority under the Public Health Act, 1936. There were two registered Maternity Homes in Shipley at the end of the year.

Midwives

Fourteen trained midwives practised in the district during the year; three were domiciliary midwives for the district, appointed under the Midwives Act, 1936, eight were employed at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home and three were in private practice.

Public Assistance Committee

Mr. L. M. Greenwood, for the County Public Assistance Officer, has kindly supplied the following information relative to the Public Assistance Committee for the district :—

(1) The Committee which deals with Public Assistance at Shipley :—

The East Morley Guardians Committee meets at the County Institution, Clayton, at 2 p.m. on the last Wednesday in each month.

The Relief Sub-Committee (7a), a Sub-Committee of the above Committee, consisting of 16 members, meets at Somerset House, Manor Lane, Shipley, every fortnight on Tuesdays, at 2 p.m., to deal with applications for Out-Door Relief.

(2) The Relieving Officer for the Shipley district is Mr. John Langfield.

Private address :—84, Manor Lane, Shipley.

Telephone number (of office, Somerset House) :—Shipley 1412.

(3) The Medical Officer for the district is Dr. H. Gibson, 16, Carr Lane, Windhill, Shipley. Telephone number—Shipley 159.

Medical Baths

The suite of medical baths at the Council's Swimming Baths contains a Mercury Vapour (Ultra-Violet Ray) Lamp, a Pyretic Bath and a generalised Radiant Heat Bath, in addition to facilities for massage and local treatment of various kinds. Treatments to men were administered by the Baths Superintendent, Mr. Isherwood, and to women by a Masseuse. The medical section is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer.

Medical men in the district have been informed of the facilities available, and utilise the Baths for the treatment of patients suffering from chronic rheumatism, etc. The following table, kindly supplied by the Baths Superintendent shows the number of treatments given during the year.

TABLE VII.

Treatment.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Radiant Heat ...	214	270	484
Pyretic ...	36	76	112
Ultra-Violet Ray ...	113	302	415
Massage ...	169	282	451
Electric Vibratory ...	12	38	50
Vapour and Oil ...	52	11	63
Vapour and Shampoo ...	2	—	2
Vapour ...	32	49	81
Foam ...	45	56	101
Na-ki-dal ...	7	3	10
	682	1,087	1,769

Sulphur Baths ... 428

Maternity and Child Welfare

The facilities for diagnosis and treatment available to expectant and nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children were fully set out in last year's report, and no change in these arrangements has been made during 1938. The third domiciliary midwife appointed for the Shipley district commenced duty on January 1st, 1938, and the ante-natal sessions at Somerset House were conducted weekly during the year instead of twice monthly as during the greater part of 1937.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-Natal Clinics.

During the year, 184 mothers attended for the first time at the ante-natal clinic conducted by Dr. Heynemann and held at Somerset House; 66 attended the sessions held at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home and conducted by the Medical Superintendent. The total number of attendances at both clinics was 809. Thus, a number of mothers representing 55.8% of the total number of registered births during the year attended for medical supervision, and each attended an average number of 3.2 times. This represents a marked advance on previous experience in Shipley. There are also sessions conducted by the Matron at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home for patients booking at the Home, 155 Shipley patients attending in all 1,007 times.

The attendances of ante-natal patients at the clinics are detailed in the table below.

TABLE VIII.

			1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Somerset House	Ante-natal	New	70	61	85	131	184
		Total	214	205	268	364	742
	Post-natal		28	10	36	37	39
1st Subs.		23					
Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home (Shipley patients only)	Dr's A.N.C.	Total	92	101	97	91	67
	Matrons A.N.C.	New	127	126	158	181	155
		Total	693	836	938	1137	1007
Total new patients			197	187	243	302	339
Total ante-natal attendances ...			999	1142	1303	1592	1816
Total Number of births (live & still) registered (Shipley)			440	383	428	472	448

Post-Natal Clinic.

At the Somerset House Clinic 39 new patients attended and made 62 attendances.

Domiciliary Confinements.

The domiciliary midwifery service is administered in Shipley by the Shipley Council, the necessary power having been delegated to them by the West Riding County Council, subject to the observance of certain conditions.

The work of the domiciliary midwives (3 in number) during 1938 is detailed below :—

Patients booked during 1937 but undelivered			
at end of 1937	...	...	54
Patients booked during 1938	...	...	211
Patients delivered during 1938—			
Live births	..	173	
Still births	...	8	
Abortions	...	3	184
Patients transferred to Hospitals	...	...	18
Patients who have left the district	...	...	2
Patients not pregnant	...	...	2
Patients undelivered at end of 1938	...	...	59

The causes of the transferences to hospitals were abortions (3), toxæmia (3), disproportion (2), placenta prævia (1), poor general health (2), pyelitis (1), poor home conditions (1), venereal infection (1), own request (4). The causes of the stillbirths, so far as they could be determined, were prolapsed cord (1), posterior presentation (1), prolonged labour (1), toxæmia (1) and prematurity (4).

The fees charged vary from nil to 30/- per case for attendance as a midwife, and from nil to 20/- per case for attendance as a maternity nurse, according to the financial circumstances of the patient.

Institutional Confinements.

The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home is available for Shipley and Bingley patients desiring or requiring institutional care at the time of confinement.

165 Shipley mothers were admitted in 1938; 154 mothers were delivered, the number of babies born being 155, representing 35% of the nett registered births (including still-births) for Shipley in 1938. This is the measure of the public usage of the Home.

Fourteen emergency cases were admitted during the year. Owing to the restrictions on admissions, applied at the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, one Shipley patient was refused admission.

The Consultant Obstetrician was called in to 5 Shipley patients, and performed 2 operations.

During the year, 3 Shipley women were confined at Clayton Hospital and 4 at St. Monica's Home, Bradford.

Consultant Obstetrician.

The services of the consultant obstetrician are available for patients in their own homes, at the request of their own private doctors, under the Council's scheme. This service is free, but no consultations were requested during 1938.

Five Shipley patients in the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home were examined by the Consultant Obstetrician.

Consultant Sessions.

As stated in last year's report, these are available, but none was found necessary during 1938.

Abortions and Complicated Maternity Cases.

During 1938, 8 abortion cases and 8 complicated maternity cases were admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford (one of the latter cases afterwards being sent to the Woodlands Recovery Home, Rawdon) under the Council's scheme.

The use of Wheat Germ Oil.

Vitamin E is a substance found in, among other things, wheat germ oil, which has been recently used in cases where there has been a history of repeated premature labours, miscarriages and stillbirths. The following cases attending the clinics during 1938 have been given a concentrated wheat germ oil preparation:—

- (a) Mrs. N., 32 years—6 pregnancies:—(1) 7 months premature live baby, 4½lbs., lived 24 hours; (2) 7 months stillbirth; (3) 7 months premature live baby, 4½lbs., lived 4 hours; (4) 7 months premature baby, lived only a few minutes; (5) 6 months stillbirth; (6) stillbirth. 7th PREGNANCY: began wheat germ oil during the 5th month of pregnancy and carried out treatment to full term (27/8/38) when a 7½lbs. live baby was born, with a normal confinement.
- (b) Mrs. L. B., 28 years—3 miscarriages:—5, 7 and 6 months respectively. 4th PREGNANCY: began with wheat germ oil during the 5th month of pregnancy, carried on to 3/10/38 when a full term living male child 6lbs. 5oz. was born, with a normal confinement.
- (c) Mrs. S., 23 years—3 pregnancies:—(1) 3 months miscarriage; (2) 7 months stillbirth; (3) normal confinement. 4th PREGNANCY: Wasserman reaction negative; wheat germ oil daily from 7th month (14/9/38); later developed toxæmia of pregnancy; labour medically induced 8/11/38; delivered 5lbs. 14oz. living baby 9/11/38.
- (d) Mrs. B., 24 years—3 miscarriages:—3, 5 and 3 months respectively; curetted after 3rd miscarriage. 4th PREGNANCY: began with wheat germ oil in 2nd month and continued until 8th month. Full term 8lbs. live female baby born 25/3/39, with a normal confinement.

In these cases, it would appear that Vitamin E has been of use in helping the mothers to carry on the pregnancy to a normal confinement, with a full term living baby.

Provision of Meals.

During the year, 7 expectant and nursing mothers were supplied with mid-day meals free. The total number of meals supplied was 119. There has been no great usage of this service during the year.

Provision of Dental Treatment and Dentures.

This service continues to be of great value and is much appreciated. Quite apart from the positive value of the eradication of dental sepsis, the very real encouragement and mental stimulus that the provision of good dentures gives to mothers who formerly put up with shocking teeth has been apparent in many instances. It is perhaps too much to hope that in time such a service may be unnecessary. Certainly the Shipley response to the school dental scheme at the moment is disappointing. Advice on the securing of adequate milk intake during pregnancy as a safeguard against dental softening is being constantly urged at the clinics.

In 1938, 35 mothers attended in all 116 times for dental treatment, including 9 who were fitted with dentures at cost or part cost.

Provision of Home Helps.

The services of home helps were employed by the Council for 7 mothers. A rota of 3 home helps has been maintained. It is necessary to have a rota, and yet this necessarily reduces the work available for each. As the work is of a casual nature they tend to secure other more constant employment and this represents one difficulty; again there is nothing to prevent these home helps being employed directly by the public. On the whole the service is valuable and much appreciated, but in comparatively small towns it is extremely difficult to organise such a scheme very satisfactorily.

Maternity Outfits.

Sterilised maternity outfits are available at cost ($3/2$), or at less than cost in necessitous cases, from the ante-natal clinics; there has been a considerable demand for these outfits. Maternity bags containing infant clothes, etc., were provided by the Voluntary Committee of Ladies.

Births

The birth rate for the year 1938 was 13.8, compared with 14.6 in 1937. After allowing for the transfers of those births occurring in Shipley which should be credited to another area (162 notifications in respect of these were sent from the department to the Medical Officers of Health concerned) and of those occurring in other areas which should be credited to Shipley (28), the number of live births registered was 428, and the number of stillbirths registered was 20. Of all the births, 36.8% are known to have occurred in public institutions; the comparable figure for 1937 was 40.9%.

Maternal Deaths

During 1938 there were 2 maternal deaths; one due to shock following hysterotomy performed because of hyperemesis gravidarum, and the other due to embolism consequent upon phlegmasia alba dolens.

Maternal Mortality Rate — 1934-1938

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	9.1	5.2	nil	8.5	4.5

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year, 6 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified: the causes were mastitis (2), pelvic infection (1), B.coli pyelitis (1), rheumatism (1), unstated (1). Five cases were removed to Morton Banks Isolation Hospital.

Infants

There were 2 infant welfare sessions per week at Somerset House and 1 per week at Wrose, attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of attendances of infants at the three child welfare sessions is shown below, and the comparison with previous years is given in the table.

TABLE IX.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of live births registered	418	417	367	405	453	428
New patients (under 1 year)	269	320	278	296	340	322
New patients (1-5 years)	40	34	37	71	60	74
Total attendances (under 1 year)	3150	4037	3403	4215	5323	5665
Total attendances (1-5 years)	1502	1685	1950	2632	3225	3793
New patients (total) ...	309	354	315	367	400	396
Total attendances ...	4652	5722	5353	6847	8548	9458
Total No. of clinic sessions	96	100	99	98	109	150
Average attendance per session	48.4	57.22	54.07	69.87	78.42	63.05

The number of attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics showed a further substantial increase—attributable to use of the additional facilities available at Wrose. In the past six years, the attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics in Shipley have more than doubled, and the increase in the attendances of children 1 to 5 years of age is even more striking. As is shown in the table, the attendance of this group of children has shown a very steady increase year by year since 1933, indicating an increasing appreciation by parents of the importance of medical supervision of the pre-school child.

The plans for the proposed new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Wrose have, with minor modifications suggested by the Ministry of Health, now been approved by the Council. The clinic is intended also to serve as a clinic for school medical purposes in the area, but not at present for the special school medical services.

The number of infants, under one year of age, who came for the first time, was just over 75% of the number of live births registered in the year.

Mothers are encouraged to bring toddlers to the clinic; no special sessions are held for them. In 1938, 681 children in the age group 1 to 5 years were attending the clinic; of these, 375 were from 2 to 5 years of age.

TABLE X.

Aged at end of year 1938	Number attending Child Welfare Clinics	
	in 1937	in 1938
Under 1 year 	302	277
1-2 years 	250	306
2-5 years 	313	356
Over 5 years 	34	19

Provision of Milk, etc.

Fresh milk, dried milk, cod liver oil, iron and calcium preparations were supplied in 1938, as in previous years.

The aggregate amounts of milk supplied during the year to *mothers and infants* (the figures for infants separately are not available) were 15,198 pints of fresh milk and 3,592 lbs. of dried milk free, 116 lbs. of dried milk at half cost and 5,416 lbs. of dried milk at cost. The nett cost to the Authority of the milk supplied free or at half cost was £224 18s. 7d., and similarly for dried milk was £238 2s. 9d.

Treatment.

As formerly, minor ailments were treated at the School Minor Ailment Clinic; 86 infants and young children making 334 attendances. Thirteen young children were treated at the School Dental Clinic; 152 attended the Ultra Violet Light Clinic (1,794 attendances) for various conditions, various manifestations of rickets, failure to gain weight, etc., and in the majority of cases with very satisfactory results.

Nineteen young children were referred to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, to which the Council make a payment in respect of each case treated (13 for ophthalmic conditions and 6 for the treatment of nose and throat defects); while 16 were referred to the Bradford Children's Hospital, 1 to the Bradford Royal Infirmary and 11 to Salt's Hospital because of various disorders and defects. Orthopædic cases were sent to the Children's Hospital, which is easily accessible from Shipley, and where there are full facilities for treatment. One pre-school child received massage treatment at the Public Baths massage department (10 attendances).

Infantile Mortality.

		Live Births	Deaths under 1 year of age	Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Legitimate	...	418	16	38
Illegitimate	...	10	2	200

Total infantile mortality rate, 42.

The infantile mortality in 1938 was 42, the lowest on record in Shipley. This is highly encouraging but, as always, caution must be exercised in the interpretation of statistics dealing with small numbers. Nevertheless, as an industrial town, Shipley shows an encouragingly low infant mortality.

The causes of infant deaths are shown in the table.

TABLE XI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
1. Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
3. Diarrhœa and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
4. Congenital Malformation	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. Premature Birth ...	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
6. Icterus Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
All Causes ...	5	3	—	—	8	5	4	1	—	18

The percentage of infant deaths occurring during the first week of life was 28.

Stillbirths, Neonatal Deaths & Infantile Mortality Rate, 1929-1938

During the year, the stillbirth rate in Shipley was 45 per 1,000 total births. Seventeen cases were investigated, the stillbirths being attributed to toxæmia of pregnancy (4), maternal injury (1), prolonged labour (3), prolapsed cord (1), posterior presentation (1), anencephalic deformity (1), prematurity, cause unknown (4), undetermined (2).

TABLE XII.

		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Shipley	Birth rate ...	14.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.6	12.0	13.1	14.7	13.8
	Still-birth rate...	42	41	51	46	41	55	42	54	40	45
	Death rate under 1 month	26	37	39	27	36	29	30	42	44	19
	Death rate under 1 year	86	77	73	53	81	48	71	64	64	42
England & Wales	Birth rate ...	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1
	Still-birth rate...	40	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	39	
	Death rate under 1 month	33	31	32	32	32	31	30	30	30	
	Death rate under 1 year	74	60	66	65	64	59	57	59	58	53

The stillbirth rate in Shipley shows very little improvement during the past ten years, and the neonatal death rate also shows no steady improvement; the latter fluctuates considerably, though it was certainly low in 1938. In England and Wales also these rates show no improvement in any way comparable with that evident in the infantile mortality rate during the past 10 years. The principal recognisable causes of stillbirths are toxæmias of pregnancy, foetal malformations, syphilis and other maternal diseases and obstetric difficulties, but in many the cause is vague and obscure. The causes of neonatal deaths include cerebral injury and various sequelæ of obstetric difficulties, prematurity, congenital malformations, infections, etc. Many of the causes of neonatal deaths are operative pre- or intranatally and may result, in other circumstances, in stillbirths. Some of these factors are preventable and some are remediable; the causes of prematurity are often obscure, and the full consequences of prematurity are not yet completely known. Much investigation is necessary yet on this subject. Until all cases of stillbirth are registered with a statement of the believed cause, until the causes of the stillbirths are elucidated on a national scale, and until a nation-wide campaign for saving the unborn child just as earnest as, but less publicised than that recently introduced on behalf of the mothers, is launched, the incidence of stillbirths and neonatal deaths will remain at a level commonly believed to represent a real wastage of human life.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases were brought to the notice of the department during 1938. Facilities for hospitalisation were available at Staincliffe County Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum were received during the year. No impairment of vision resulted in either of these cases. One was admitted to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital for in-patient treatment.

Health Visitors

The visits of the Health Visitors are detailed below, and a comparison is made with the work of the previous five years.

TABLE XIII.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Live births	418	417	367	405	453	428
Still births	17	23	16	23	19	20
Visits to infants :—						
Under 1 year (new) ...	370	372	374	367	461	415
Under 1 year (total) ...	1172	2164	1444	2045	2513	2486
Visits to children 1 - 5 years ...	2020	3537	1975	3616	2988	3152
Visits to expectant mothers :—						
First	38	36	29	114	95	89
Total	47	61	35	156	227	226
Visits re infant life protection ...	11	22	9	15	13	41
Other visits	91	57	39	43	115	*544
Total number of visits	3341	5841	3502†	5875	5856	6449

* includes 361 post-natal visits, 113 visits to nursing mothers and 8 visits re still-births.

† shortage of staff.

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors are all Infant Life Protection Visitors. They paid 41 visits to the 6 children on the Infant Life Protection Register. The Medical Officer of Health also visited each of the homes in which these children were staying.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The sources of supply remained as previously—surface water from 1,480 acres of moorland gathering grounds on Bingley and Morton Moors, and also underground water from springs in the same neighbourhood.

All the public supplies have been treated by the addition of hydrated lime since November, 1933, and by chlorination since December, 1936. In addition, the “high level” supply is filtered through slow gravity sand filters. The water has the characteristics of an upland surface water, and is pure. The average daily consumption during the year was 1,151,600 gallons. A stand-by supply was provided by Bradford during the period 17th May to 5th August (1938), averaging 340,000 gallons per day.

During the year, “loan sanction” was granted in respect of proposed mechanical pressure filters at Baildon Bank Reservoirs.

The Ministry of Health have suggested that where practicable service reservoirs should be covered—neither the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs nor the Graincliffe clear water basin are in fact covered. The Ministry have also recommended that where chlorination plants are used, automatic recorders should be installed. The Shipley plants are not fitted with automatic recorders.

The Council have given instructions that certain drainage works should be carried out in the road adjoining the Graincliffe Reservoir.

Among the various suggestions made by the Ministry is one that new employees of waterworks should pass a medical examination re certain diseases such as typhoid. All present employees of the waterworks have replied satisfactorily to a questionnaire framed by the Medical Officer of Health and sent out by the Surveyor (early in 1938) re possible previous infections of this nature.

The water supply of the town was examined monthly by the County Bacteriologist: 53 samples were submitted, 50 being satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory bacteriologically, according to the Ministry of Health's standard. The Council's Chemist also examined the water monthly: 32 samples were found to be satisfactory bacteriologically and 2 unsatisfactory. Full chemical analysis was made of 31 samples and was in every case satisfactory; short chemical analysis was made of 82 samples, in every case satisfactory.

TABLE XIV.

Examinations of Water Samples

			Raw Water	Treated Water			
				High Level Basin	Low Level Service Res	High Level Supply	Low Level Supply
County Laboratory	Bacterio-logical	Satisfactory ...	1	1	1	25	22
		Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	2	1
Council's Chemist	Bacterio-logical	Satisfactory ...	1	...	1	14	16
		Unsatisfactory	...	...	1	...	1
	Chemical	Satisfactory ...	1	1	1	14	13
		Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	1

Twenty-three (11 high level, 12 low level) "first-draw" samples were examined by the Council's Chemist; 6 of them were found to have lead in quantities greater than .02 parts per 100,000, i.e., .044, .036, .030, .043, .036 and .027 parts, all these being low level samples. There has been a tendency for the alkalinity of the low level samples to be low. Eight samples (4 high level, 4 low level) sent to the County Laboratory showed no trace of lead.

The bacteriologically unsatisfactory samples were examined in January (three) and June (two).

Private Water Supplies

Fifteen houses and four farm buildings were on private supplies at the beginning of the year. Twenty samples were examined bacteriologically in regard to nine sources of private supply; 8 were satisfactory and 12 were unsatisfactory. In one house, water from public supply was laid on. In 2 instances the question of the general repair and sanitary condition of the houses was under consideration, and it was felt undesirable to press for installation of the public supply before the method of dealing with the houses had been finally disposed of.

Drainage and Sewerage

Drainage—The following work has been carried out following investigations by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

House Drains renewed	...	...	110
House Drains cleared of obstruction	...	...	77
House Drains repaired	...	...	35

Sewerage—There have been no alterations in the sewerage of the district apart from normal extensions to provide drainage to new property.

The number of houses not connected with the sewers, at the end of the year was 33.

Sewage Disposal

Mr. J. M. Wishart, B.Sc., F.I.C., resigned his appointment as the Council's Chemist and Sewage Works Manager in September on his appointment as Research Chemist to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. Mr. W. Watson, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., who was appointed on 27th September, 1938, has sent me the following account of the work of his department.

“ During 1938 the sewage purification plant continued to give satisfactory service up to its working capacity.

“ The quantity of sewage dealt with was approximately 924,000,000 gallons, and the amount fully treated was 890,000,000 gallons. This latter is equivalent to 96.3% of the total flow, the remaining 3.7% being given storm tank treatment only. The amount of trade waste was slightly less than usual and totalled about 216,000,000 gallons.

“ Detritus and sludge removed from the sewage amounted to 17,580 tons, after drying.

“ The sewage continues to be abnormally strong due to the large volume of trade wastes, but in spite of this, the plant is able to remove over 50% of the total impurity.

“ Owing to the protracted negotiations with the Bradford Corporation, no decision has been reached at the time of writing as to whether the Ministry of Health will sanction a loan for extensions to the Shipley Works, or whether the sewage purification will be undertaken by the Corporation at their Esholt works.

“ Experimental work has been carried out during the year in sludge digestion and sewage filtration and useful results have been obtained.

“ The laboratory work has maintained its usual standard of usefulness in sewage effluent analysis and research work. In addition, work is carried out for other departments of the Council. During the year, 159 examinations of water samples were carried out for the Water Department, 34 of these being bacteriological examinations.”

Rivers and Streams

Action with a view to checking pollution is undertaken by the West Riding Rivers Board. No complaints were received from the Inspectors during 1938.

Closet Accommodation

There were at the end of 1938 the following types of closets in the town :—

Water Closets	...	...	...	10,398
Waste or Slop Water Closets...	...	...	...	1,144
Common Privies	...	...	...	20
Pail Closets	...	...	...	20

Seven additional water closets were provided for old property in 1938, and 376 water closets were provided for new houses. 31 waste water closets were converted into fresh water closets.

Public Cleansing

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing for the following details of house and trade refuse removal :—

- 10,190 galvanised dust bins are cleansed one or more times weekly (from dwelling houses).
- 31 dry ashplaces are cleansed (28 weekly, the rest at intervals of 1 to 4 weeks).
- 20 pail closets are cleansed weekly.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE

- 3,114.05 tons (43.38%) to the destructor.
- 4,063.83 tons (56.62%) to the tips.
- Total: 7,177.88 tons.

This does not include refuse from the Public Abattoir and Stables. Street Cleansing is supervised by the Council's Surveyor.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

There is one factory in the District in which Rag Flock is manufactured.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following summary of inspections made and action taken is supplied by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1938.

Works in progress	...	...	...	2,991
Re cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	151
Bakehouses	...	...	...	64
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	212
Complaints	...	...	...	129
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	124
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	61
Nuisances and Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	5,592
Ashpits, etc.	...	...	...	188
Picture Houses	...	...	...	5
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	5
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	211
Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	236
Number of Notices		Statutory.	Preliminary.	
Served during the year	...	5	...	292
Complied with during the year	...	1	...	260
Nuisances or Defects discovered during the year				410
Nuisances or Defects abated during the year				383
Housing Defects discovered during the year				6,439
Housing Defects abated during the year	...			7,091

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations

(1) **Common Lodging Houses.**—There were no Common Lodging Houses in the town during 1938.

(2) **Knacker's Yard**—Five visits of inspection were made during the year.

(3) **Offensive Trades**—The list of offensive trades in the district is as follows :—

Tripe Boilers	..	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	2
Bone Boiler	...	...	...	1
Fat Boiler	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Merchants	...	...	...	2

211 visits of inspection were made during the year.

(4) **Tents, Vans and Sheds**—There were no caravans occupied at the close of the year.

**Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the
Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901,
on 1st July, 1938)**

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power	147	12	nil
FACTORIES without mechanical power	65	5	nil
*OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	nil	nil	nil
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			
Total ...	212	17	nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.		
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—
Sanitary {insufficient	1	1	—
Con- {unsuitable or defective	13	12	—
veniences (S.7) {not separate for sexes	2	2	—
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	15	15	—
Total ...	35	34	—

Shops and Offices

Twenty-one visits were paid under the Shops Act, 1934, sections 10 and 13 (3). Unsatisfactory conditions were found in 9 instances ; they were all remedied.

Camping Sites

There were no camping sites in the area during 1938.

Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement

Four hundred and twenty-seven smoke observations were taken during the year, and, as a result, 9 premises were visited for the purpose of interviewing owners, engineers and stokers. Nine informal notices were served on owners of premises where infringements of the Bye-Laws had occurred. No statutory notices were served.

Observations were taken at Somerset House in regard to Atmospheric Pollution, and the results submitted to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, and to the Secretary of the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

The results for the year were as follows :—

Rainfall	...	36.48 inches.
Total Solids collected (for 11 months)*...176.66 tons per square mile		
COMPOSITION OF UNDISSOLVED MATTER :		English tons per sq. mile
Soluble in CS ₂ (Tarry Matter)	...	3.45
Combustible Matter insoluble in CS ₂	...	31.14
Ash	...	44.05
Total Undissolved Matter		78.64
COMPOSITION OF DISSOLVED MATTER :		
Loss on Ignition	...	45.27
Ash	...	52.35
Total Dissolved Matter		97.62
Sulphates as SO ₃	...	27.38
Chlorine as Cl	...	22.36
Ammonia as NH ₃	...	2.256
Lime as CaO	...	12.41
Free Acid calculated as H ₂ SO ₄	...	2.5828

* The April sample was contaminated by a large amount of foreign solid matter and no analysis was carried out.

Public Baths

There is one public swimming bath in the town (40,000 gallons capacity), and in addition there are 20 slipper baths at Manor Lane Baths, and 6 at Pinnel Street Baths. Baths for scabies are given in a slipper bath at Pinnel Street, which is not used for any other purpose. 428 sulphur baths for scabies were given free in 1938. Free slipper baths are allowed to old-age pensioners and unemployed persons.

TABLE XV.

	Free Baths allowed to	
	Unemployed	Old Age Pensioners
1936	610	—
1937	564	220
1938	273	80

Purification of Water of the Public Baths.

The process of purification of the Baths water was described in my last annual report, and it remained unchanged during 1938.

Chemical tests for alkalinity and residual chlorine are carried out daily by the bath superintendent or deputy. The Council's Chemist made chemical and bacteriological examinations of 7 samples of the baths water, and bacteriological examination of 2 samples was made by the County Bacteriologist ; with one exception the samples were satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

The number of Council houses found to be infested with bed bugs was 39; 12 were disinfested by Hydrogen Cyanide, 19 by Cimex and 8 by other methods. Eight other houses were also found to be infested ; 1 was disinfested by Hydrogen Cyanide, 4 by Cimex and 2 by other methods.

The furniture of tenants removing to Council houses was treated by Hydrogen Cyanide, and their bedding, etc., by steam disinfestation.

Disinfestation by Hydrogen Cyanide is carried out by a contractor ; steam disinfestation is carried out by the Council.

The Housing Manager gives general advice to Council tenants regarding the prevention of infestation by bugs.

Schools

Water Supply

The schools are all provided with the town's water supply. Three schools are provided with drinking fountains of a vertical type. There appears to be considerable difficulty in regulating the flow of water so as to maintain a reasonable stream when the other water supply in the school is being fully drawn upon, *e.g.*, during the school "breaks." Drinking fountains of a horizontal type in which it would be difficult for the mouth to come into contact with the nozzle are really desirable in all the schools.

Sanitary Accommodation

The sanitary accommodation in Saltaire Road School, Wood End Infants' School and Windhill Church of England School is unsatisfactory.

During 1938, new urinals were provided at Saltaire Road Senior School, Otley Road Infants' School and Otley Road Selective Central School. Indoor water closets were provided at Otley Road Infants' School.

Infectious Disease

The Health Visitors and School Nurses visit the schools on the occurrence of infectious disease to examine the contacts, and during epidemic periods follow up school absentees with a view to detecting missed cases. The Nursery School was closed for one week 6th to 13th April, 1938, when the Easter holidays commenced, on account of measles.

HOUSING.

Table XVI shows the number of houses built in Shipley since 1918. Of the total of 10,014 houses in the town, 1,007 belong to the Council, and of these, 906 have been erected by them under the Housing Acts. Of these 906 houses, 462 were erected on account of general housing shortage soon after the ending of the European War: 384 have been built for re-housing tenants displaced under slum clearance schemes, and 60 for re-housing de-crowded families. The number of working class houses has been computed as 7,731.

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Houses built by the Council.	Houses built privately with subsidy.	Houses built privately.	Total
1918	—	—	2	2
1919	—	—	3	3
1920	6	—	18	24
1921	42	—	21	63
1922	91	—	25	116
1923	—	—	63	63
1924	8	37	45	90
1925	8	46	56	110
1926	45	104	65	214
1927	93	209	14	316
1928	—	28	31	59
1929	109	126	12	247
1930	—	—	76	76
1931	—	—	95	95
1932	100	—	127	227
1933	—	—	185	185
1934	60	—	238	298
1935	—	—	240	240
1936	150	—	216	366
1937	12	—	178	190
1938	182	—	188	370
Total	906	550	1,898	3,354

No clearance areas were declared during the year.

Housing development during the year has been mainly in the Nab Wood, Victoria Park and Wrose districts. The Council have included in their 5-year (1938--42) estimate provision for 400 houses.

It has been estimated that 2,400 houses in the town are "back-to-back" or "blind back" *type* houses, that is well over 20% of all the houses in Shipley.

The Council have decided (1939) that washbasins shall be installed in all Council houses, and also that 5% of all new Council houses, included in their future housing schemes, shall be reserved for families recommended on health grounds by the Medical Officer of Health, and that modifications of the design of these special houses shall be made with a view to ensuring increased light and ventilation. It is obviously desirable that tuberculous patients, asthmatics and certain others should live under the most favourable environment possible and this, in the case of tuberculous persons, not only in the interests of the patient but of the rest of the family. Yet too often they must live in housing conditions which, not bad enough to warrant demolition of the property, are nevertheless destructive of hope of recovery and seriously affect the chances of children and other susceptibles in their struggle for health.

TABLE XVII.

Housing Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	297
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,957
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	334
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	339
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action ...	334
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	13
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...)	321

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	305
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	3
(a) By owners ...	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	1
(a) By owners ...	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

10—HOUSING ACT, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	18
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	18
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	114
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	24
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	91
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	540
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supply.

Nine cowkeepers are registered in the district, 97 resident and 24 non-resident milk sellers. The various farms, etc., contain 16 cowsheds, housing 130 milk cows.

Fourteen retailers are licensed to sell "Certified" milk and 3 to sell "Accredited" milk. One "Certified" and one "Accredited" supplementary licences have also been issued.

One licence has been issued for the production and two for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk.

A quarterly inspection of all the dairy cattle in the district is carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture; 236 visits of inspection to cowsheds, dairies, etc., were, in addition, made by the Sanitary Staff.

Five samples of "Accredited" milk and 33 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were submitted for bacteriological and biological examination during the year. Of the samples of "Accredited" milk 4 were satisfactory and 1 was unsatisfactory; of the 33 samples of "Pasteurised" milk, 1 sample showed the presence of tuberculosis, 13 samples failed to satisfy the phosphatase test and 16 samples gave an unsatisfactory plate count. Fifty-eight samples of ordinary milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors for (a) Methylene blue test and (b) presence of tuberculosis; 40 samples satisfied and 18 samples failed to satisfy the Methylene blue test; all the 58 samples were negative for tuberculosis.

Epidemiological enquiries in 295 cases in different families during the eighteen months 1st July, 1933, to 31st December, 1934, showed that in 271 (92%) fresh milk only was consumed, in 3 (1%) fresh and tinned milk was used, and in the remaining 21 (7%) only tinned milk was taken. During a corresponding period, 1st July, 1937, to 31st December, 1938, enquiries in 201 cases showed that in 171 (85%) fresh milk, in 17 (8.5%) tinned milk only, in 3 (1.5%) fresh and tinned milk and in 5 (2.5%) tinned milk and milk in school was used. In 5 (2.5%) school milk only was listed. This does suggest a slight decline in the number of families consuming raw milk.

(b) Meat and Other Foods

Visits to Public Abattoir for Meat Inspection	421
Visits to Market Stalls and Shops	... 1,795
Visits to Bakehouses	... ... 64

Some 10 tons of meat (inclusive of organs) were condemned at the Public Abattoir.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

TABLE XVIII.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	2,046	104	254	6,919	2,522
Number inspected ...	2,046	104	254	6,919	2,522
All diseases except Tuberculosis (whole carcasses condemned)	1	—	—	3	7
Tuberculosis only ... (whole carcasses condemned)	5	—	—	—	8

There is no meat marketing scheme in force in Shipley under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

(c) Adulteration.

The West Riding County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. The following is the number of samples taken in Shipley during 1938 (and comparison for 1937):—

TABLE XIX.

	1937		1938	
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk ...	25	2	43	—
Drugs ...	3	—	6	—
Other Foods	34	—	31	—

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

The following tables show the incidence of the notifiable Infectious Diseases, according to the months in which they occurred and to the ages of the patients, and also the number of cases removed to hospital and the number of deaths from these causes. No infectious diseases are notifiable locally under special local provisions.

It will be observed that the main incidence of diphtheria was during the first five months of the year. This was the continuation of the outbreak which occurred in the last quarter of 1937. After May there was a very marked decline. On the other hand, scarlet fever became much more prevalent in the last quarter (and has continued well into 1939). In both cases the incidence has been greatest in the school age period. In November and December there was a good deal of influenza in the town, of a fairly mild type, sometimes succeeded by a long continued, distressing and useless cough. One case of typhoid, which is believed to have been contracted on board ship, was notified during the year. This proved fatal from pneumonia: this is the first death from typhoid fever in this district since 1920.

TABLE XX.
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1938
Monthly Incidence

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	8	1	4	5	7	4	5	8	5	17	14	22	100
Diphtheria ...	6	5	4	10	8	—	2	—	2	5	2	1	45
Enteric Fever ... (including Para-typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	8
Pneumonia ...	3	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	18
Erysipelas ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Monthly Totals ...	20	7	12	22	17	6	8	9	8	25	19	28	181

TABLE XXI.

Notifiable Diseases

Disease	AGE GROUPS												Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over			
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	5	11	9	35	25	5	7	2	—	—	100	91	—
Diphtheria ...	—	1	5	2	2	17	7	4	6	1	—	—	45	43	1
Enteric Fever ... (including Para-typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	8	5	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	1	5	2	18	2	18
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	7	3	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Totals ...	4	1	10	16	12	54	32	9	25	8	7	3	181	146	20

TABLE XXII.
Age Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Disease	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over	Total Deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ... (including Para-typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals ...	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (1910-1938)

TABLE XXIII.

Number of Deaths that have occurred from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during previous years.

YEAR	Smallpox ...	Measles ...	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria ...	Whooping Cough ...	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea ...	TOTALS	Zymotic Death-rate
1910	—	3	—	10	9	—	—	22	.7
1911	—	8	2	6	3	2	14	35	1.2
1912	—	4	3	5	—	—	1	13	.4
1913	—	23	1	—	6	—	1	31	1.0
1914	—	4	—	1	2	1	9	17	.6
1915	—	—	—	8	7	—	3	18	.6
1916	—	2	2	16	—	1	9	30	1.0
1917	—	54	1	5	—	—	—	60	2.2
1918	—	9	—	5	10	2	3	29	1.1
1919	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	5	.17
1920	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	6	.19
1921	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	6	.20
1922	—	1	—	3	5	—	5	14	.48
1923	—	1	—	1	1	—	8	11	.38
1924	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	.06
1925	—	10	2	1	6	—	3	22	.77
1926	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	.21
1927	—	4	1	1	3	—	1	10	.34
1928	2	1	1	5	1	—	3	13	.44
1929	—	1	5	3	4	—	5	18	.61
1930	—	2	3	5	1	—	5	16	.54
1931	—	2	—	2	6	—	—	10	.33
1932	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	5	.16
1933	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	5	.16
1934	—	1	1	6	—	—	2	10	.32
1935	—	1	—	12	1	—	4	18	.59
1936	—	2	2	11	1	—	3	19	.62
1937	—	—	—	5	1	—	3	9	.29
1938	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	.16

(a) **Smallpox**—No cases occurred during the year.

(b) **Scarlet Fever**—100 cases occurred during the year. The attack rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 3.2 as compared with 1.51 in 1937 and 2.51 in 1936.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever.

91 cases (91%) were treated in hospital.

(c) **Diphtheria**—45 cases were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 1.5 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 2.64 in 1937 and 3.39 in 1936.

One death occurred from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 0.16 in 1937 and 0.36 in 1936.

43 cases (96%) were treated in hospital.

Immunisation—As in previous years, immunising injections against diphtheria have been offered to all children in the schools and to pre-school children: the response is still not completely gratifying, but the progress, though slow, is steady. T.A.F. is the material used in doses of 1 c.c. at fortnightly intervals. Schick testing has not been carried out. Private medical practitioners also obtain supplies of immunising material, and small numbers of children have been treated under this arrangement. It is estimated that approximately 35% of the children in school during the years 1935 to 1938 have been given one course, but only 15% of the pre-school children (1—5 years old) have been so protected.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

TABLE XXIV.

	School Children		Infants		Total	
	Complete Course	Partial Course	Complete Course	Partial Course	Complete Course	Partial Course
1935	414	29	16	3	430	32
1936	833	42	135	6	968	48
1937	226	20	55	5	281	25
1938	177	11	75	13	252	24
	1,650	102	281	27	1,931	129

(d) **Enteric**—Typhoid fever has recently regained in the public mind something of the importance it formerly held. Naturally, carriers are in general more to be feared as conveyors of disease than actual sufferers, inasmuch as the latter are, as a rule, laid low by the disease, and are usually out of harm's way—assuming ordinary precautions are taken and adequate sewerage facilities are available. Nevertheless, there are unexpected sources of danger, as one case in Shipley in 1938 showed. A man coming to this country from a Dominion arrived in England on the 16th June, arrived in Shipley on the 17th June and accepted farm work (to commence on the 27th June) on which he had been engaged when abroad. He sickened with fever and epistaxis on the 26th June but had had headache for a few days previously. However, he went to work at a farm supplying milk in Shipley on the 27th June, milking the cows twice. The next day he was too ill to continue, he suffered from diarrhoea on the 28th June, and subsequently died from the disease (typhoid). Though he had milked cows and the milk had been delivered raw and untreated, and though, at any rate theoretically, he was at this time potentially infective, no further cases resulted.

Great anxiety is evident regarding the employment of men on waterworks, and rightly so, even though the water is treated by filtration and chlorination: similarly, it would seem that at least simple precautions should be urged in the employment of new men employed on dairy farms and other premises where milk is handled.

(e) **Cerebro Spinal Fever**—No cases occurred during the year.

(f) **Measles**—This disease is not notifiable in Shipley. Partial information is received from the Head Teachers, who notify any cases coming to their knowledge; 121 cases were so notified in 1938.

The Nursery School was closed from the 6th April to the 13th April, 1938, when the Easter holidays began. In regard to infectious diseases and school closure, nursery schools afford a slightly different problem to other schools, because children at a very susceptible age from different parts of the town find here a common meeting place. This argument has perhaps less weight in comparatively highly populated towns than in more sparsely populated towns, nevertheless, it is of importance.

There were no deaths from measles.

(g) **Whooping Cough**—This disease is not notifiable in Shipley. 43 cases among school children were notified by Head Teachers in 1938.

There were no deaths from whooping cough.

(h) **Diarrhoea**—Three deaths from diarrhoea in children under two years of age occurred in 1938. The rate expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births is 7.01 compared with 6.6 for 1937 and 7.4 for 1936.

(i) **Pneumonia**—18 deaths occurred from all forms of pneumonia. The death rate was 0.58 per 1,000 of the population. Only 2 of the fatal cases were notified prior to death.

Incidence of certain Infectious Diseases, 1928-1937

The incidence of the infectious diseases in Shipley fluctuates a good deal from year to year, the notified cases of scarlet fever varying during the ten years 1928—1937 from as few as 40 in 1932 to as many as 299 in 1929. Again, the number of notified cases of diphtheria varied from as few as 6 in 1932 to 105 in 1935 and again in 1936. One gets the impression that the incidence of infectious disease in Shipley is heavy, but a comparison with that in the West Riding County with Associated County Boroughs during the years 1928-1937 (Registrar General's returns) shows no marked difference. Thus the average annual incidence of scarlet fever in Shipley during this period was 4.06 per 1,000 of the population against 3.78 in the whole of the West Riding, and of diphtheria 1.69 against 1.70. For smallpox and enteric fever the rates were, in Shipley, .066 and .023 per 1,000 against .153 and .056 respectively in the County (with County Boroughs), but the number of cases occurring in Shipley was very small and a comparison must be made with caution.

TABLE XXV.

Period 1928 - 1937	Average Population	Average annual incidence (notifications) per 1,000 population			
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Enteric Fever
Shipley	30,313	4.06	1.69	.066	.023
West Riding with Associated County Boroughs ...	3,358,269	3.78	1.70	.153	.056
West Riding Urban Districts	1,090,395	3.49	1.30	.253	.075

Compared with the urban districts (including non County Boroughs) in the West Riding, the incidence in Shipley is not so favourable, but again it must be remembered that, over all, the density of population in Shipley is relatively high.

Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, situated in Otley Road, is under the control of the West Riding County Council. A weekly session is held each Monday at 10 a.m. On Friday afternoons at 2-30 p.m., an X-Ray Clinic session is held, and on the first Wednesday of each month, at 5-30 p.m., a session is held for those who cannot attend at other times.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1937—AGE DISTRIBUTION.

TABLE XXVI.

AGE PERIODS. (years)	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 to 35	7	3	—	3	2	—	—	1
35 to 45	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 55	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	24	12	1	3	8	1	—	1

The ages and occupations of those dying from pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows :—

MALE.

Age.			Occupation.
25	...	...	Warehouseman (Textiles)
33	...	...	Textile Worker
41	...	...	General Labourer
45	...	...	No occupation (formerly coal miner)
56	...	...	Iron Foundry Labourer
64	...	...	Iron Planer
68	...	...	Master Boot Maker
78	...	...	Ship's Carpenter (Retired)

FEMALE

20	Worsted Spinner
----	-----	-----	-----------------

The phthisis death rate was 0.29 per 1,000 inhabitants compared with 0.65 in 1937. One death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was registered, the death rate being 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0.06 in 1937.

The pulmonary tuberculosis death rate in 1938 was the lowest recorded in Shipley.

No previous notifications of the disease had been received in 3 instances where death was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, and in 1 instance where death was caused by non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Disinfection of rooms occupied by the sufferer is offered in all instances where a tuberculous patient is removed to hospital or dies.

The relations of this department and the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for this district remain very cordial. Dr. Wilson visited the Open Air School with the School Medical Officer and examined a number of children with lung disease.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs. 1925

No action was taken under the Regulations during the year. They give power to regulate the employment of tuberculous persons in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172

This section gives power, in certain circumstances, for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from tuberculosis. No action under the section was taken during the year.

Control of Other Diseases Cancer

Sixty deaths from malignant disease were registered, this being the second most frequent cause of death. The death rate from this cause is 1.93 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 2.00 in 1937 and 1.76 in 1936.

The arrangements made by the Public Health Committee in 1933 for the treatment of suitable cancer patients with radium at the Duke of York Home, Bradford, were continued during the year.

The Cancer Act, 1939, places the responsibility for the provision of facilities for the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients on the County Councils and County Boroughs and, consequently, the Council have reluctantly decided to discontinue their arrangements with the Bradford Royal Infirmary. Shipley patients needing examination or treatment will be referred under the County Council's scheme.

In 1938, 20 cases were admitted for a first course of radium treatment; 5 cases were re-admitted for a second course of treatment; 2 cases for a third course; and 1 case for a seventh course. The total number of days spent in hospital was 316. Eleven cases were examined by Dr. Chester Williams, Radiologist, before admission.

The gross cost to the authority was £213 5s. 0d., the amount assessed as recoverable from patients being £78 6s. 6d.

Prevention of Blindness

The County Council provide the necessary facilities under their scheme for the prevention of blindness.

Scabies

Scabies was rather less prominent in the town than in the previous year; only 15 cases were detected among school children, compared with 28 in 1937, 96 in 1936 and 73 in 1935. A few cases were detected among juveniles imported into the town from depressed areas. The Council provided 428 free sulphur baths for patients suffering from scabies.

Legislation Locally in Force

The following legislation relating to Public Health is in force in the area:—

General Adoptive Acts in Force on the 31st March, 1939

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890,				
Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5	...	...	Adopted January,	1891
Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	...	Adopted June,	1905
Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 13—15,				
17—19, 21—33, 35—55	...	...	Adopted January,	1928

Local Acts

The Shipley Improvement Act	...	...	...	1901
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1904
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1912

Special Local Orders

The Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Order	...	1927
--	-----	------

Bye-Laws

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	...	...	30	4	1883
Scavenging	...	...	30	4	1883
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	30	4	1883
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	30	4	1883
Offensive Trades	...	...	30	4	1883
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	22	12	1925
Smoke Abatement	...	...	2	2	1929

Voluntary Organisations

Voluntary Ladies' Committee.

The thanks of the Council are due to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee, and in particular to the President, Mrs. J. Walker, the Secretary, Mrs. H. Dawson and the Treasurer, Mrs. J. Petty. These ladies are responsible for the social side of the welfare clinics, arranging for the provision of tea, holding sewing classes, etc., and are also responsible for the administration of the food department. The annual dance was held in the New Year (1939), over 200 mothers being present. This social gathering is delightfully informal and makes for a very friendly relationship between the Committee and the mothers who come to the clinic.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

There were no Shipley children, of under school age, in Dr. Barnardo's Homes during the year.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Inspector L. Reed, the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., whose office is at 34, Oak Lane, Bradford, has informed me that 15 Shipley children, under 5 years of age, were under the supervision of the Society during 1938. The value of the Society is now well appreciated everywhere. Not the least gratifying feature of the Society's work in this district in 1938, is that no prosecutions were undertaken: this shows its progressive outlook and also that there were no intractable or terrible cases of cruelty in Shipley. In 2 cases the Society's help was sought by parents. A visit from the Society's officer does not, therefore, necessarily imply gross cruelty on the part of the parent; it may be a direct response to a request by the parent—and in many other cases it means rather that the parent has not fully understood that failure from one cause or another to secure adequate medical attention involves the child in hardship. It is important that this should be clearly understood by the public in general if the Society is to help in the most complete way the Local Authorities, for which already it does so much.

Air Raid Precautions

During the September (1938) crisis it was decided to have two first aid posts (Wood End Schools and Salt (Girls') High School), with three first aid depots, for Shipley. The local Division of the St. John's Ambulance Association gave valuable assistance at this time.

The Air Raid Precautions Services for this district are now controlled by the Keighley, Shipley, Bingley and Denholme Joint Area Committee. The present proposals include a fixed first aid post and a mobile unit for Shipley. The recruitment has been fairly satisfactory. The Department is co-operating with the Bradford Division of the Central Emergency Committee for Nursing Services in the recruitment and training of volunteers for the Hospital Nursing and Supply Services. In 1939, a First Aid Commandant for Shipley (Mr. C. Bristol) and an Ambulance Transport Officer (Mr. S. Hardwick) have been appointed, and a local branch of the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence has been opened in Somerset House, Manor Lane, Shipley, and is doing good work.

The views of your Medical Officer of Health on the difficulties encountered under the present arrangements in relation to the Casualty Services are well known to the Council.

Ward Statistics

As in previous years a map of the district showing the estimated population and other vital statistics (based on these estimates) of each ward, is included.

TABLE XXVII.

	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Acreage	468	408	368	773	166	2,183
Estimated Population ...	5,775	7,300	6,150	7,575	4,200	31,000
Live Births	91	74	108	99	56	428
Deaths	56	93	70	97	61	377
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ...	3	3	6	5	1	18

TABLE XXVIII.

Ward Distribution of Notifiable Diseases

Disease.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	32	29	22	13	4	100
Diphtheria	22	6	10	4	3	45
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	1	1	2	6
Pneumonia	6	3	1	6	2	18
Erysipelas	1	1	2	1	2	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—						
Pulmonary	5	7	10	8	6	36
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	1	2	—	—	4

SKETCH PLAN OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SHIPLEY SHOWING THE VARIOUS WARDS WITH THEIR WARD VITAL STATISTICS 1938

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT.

POPULATION	31000
BIRTH-RATE	13.8
DEATH-RATE	12.2
INFANTILE MORTALITY	42
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	3.23
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	1.45
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	14.20
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.16

— WEST WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	13.1
DEATH-RATE	12.8
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	50.5
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	1.72
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	0.53
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	9.8
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.26

— CENTRAL WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	13.3
DEATH-RATE	14.5
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	17.9
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	0.95
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	0.71
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	25.3
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.24

— SOUTH WARD —

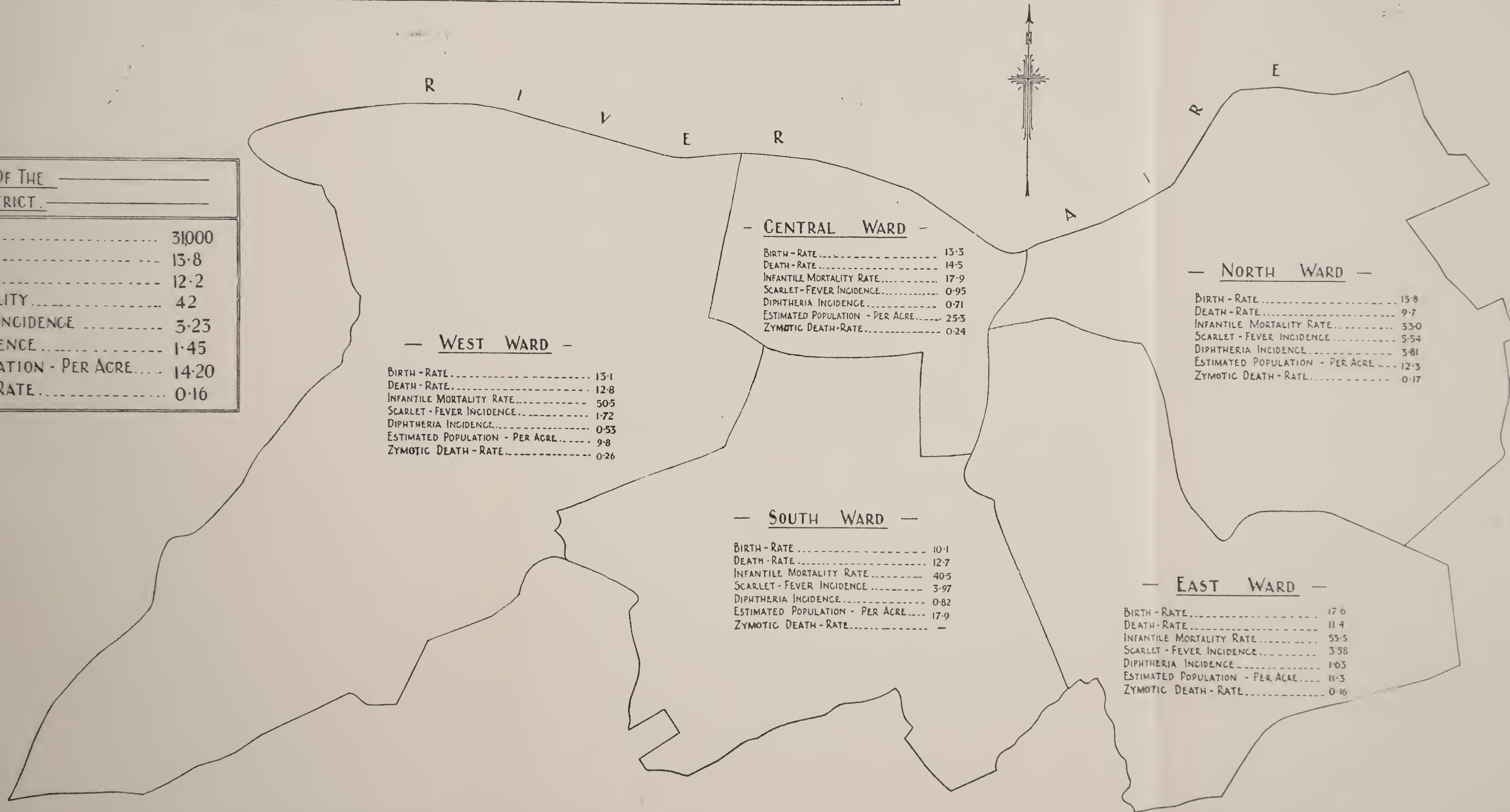
BIRTH-RATE	10.1
DEATH-RATE	12.7
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	40.5
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	3.97
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	0.82
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	17.9
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	—

— NORTH WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	15.8
DEATH-RATE	9.7
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	33.0
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	5.54
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	3.81
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	12.3
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.17

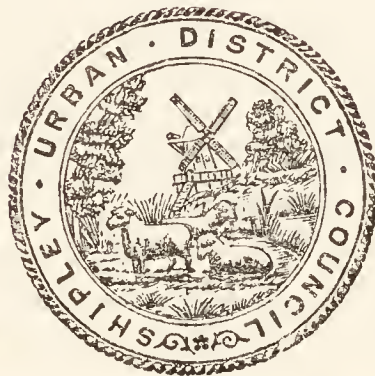
— EAST WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	17.6
DEATH-RATE	11.4
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	55.5
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	3.58
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	1.63
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	11.3
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.16



Shipley Urban District Council

1938



1938

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
HOUSING and MEAT INSPECTOR,
and
DIRECTOR of PUBLIC CLEANSING

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
SHIPLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Director of Public Cleansing**
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

The Staff of the Department consists of :

	Appointed.	Qualifications.
Albert England, Chief Sanitary Inspector	22nd June, 1903.	C.R.S.I. Cert. M.I. M.I.P.C.
Wilfred Farndale, Additional Sanitary Inspector	29th Sept., 1931.	Cert. S.I. Cert. M.I. Cert. Smoke I.
Frederick Marks, Additional Sanitary Inspector	23rd March, 1936.	Cert S.I. Cert. M.I.
E. V. Chadwick, Assistant Meat Inspector and Superintendent of the Public Abattoir	5th May, 1936.	Cert. M.I.
Miss Frances Wear, Clerk and Typist	5th April, 1934	
Eric Keighley, Junior Clerk ...	27th Oct., 1936	

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Shipley Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you a report upon the year's work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff, I would especially draw your attention to :—

1. Saltaire Housing Improvements.
2. Bradford Extension Proposals.
3. Re-housing of Families.
4. Re-conditioning of Houses at New Brighton Road.
5. Proposed Refuse Tip at Wrose.

Saltaire Housing Improvements

During the year, 22 of the obstructive houses were demolished, making a total of 32 of the 44 houses scheduled for this purpose. The Council re-housed 22 families from this area including occupants of 13 houses concerned in the demolition, and it is true to state that the Council's obligation was more than fulfilled. Although this was done, the demolition proceeded very slowly. One cause of this is that when small houses are vacated in the terraces, the owners prefer to re-condition and sell them rather than offer them as alternative accommodation to tenants occupying the houses to which portions of the demolished houses are to be added.

This suggestion was put forward and, had it been favoured, the demolition might have been completed, as well as the re-conditioning of the houses to be improved. For the three storey re-conditioned and improved type of house, there is no demand from the selling point of view, and as a result it seems doubtful whether completion will be realised when the next report is written.

One thing may be said in favour of the owners of this estate is that they have re-conditioned a large number of houses before disposing of them to private purchasers, no fewer than 276 being included in this report.

Bradford Extension Proposals

Having understood that it was agreed upon that evidence upon sanitation was not to be given at the Inquiry to be held in the House of Commons Committee Room, one was surprised to hear the attack upon Shipley with regard to Housing. It may be said, "What has housing to do with sanitation?" and to that one is justified in stating that the two are so nearly allied as to be inseparable. If this was not so, one might ask why the chief cause of condemnation of old houses should be such as are described as sanitary defects.

Evidence was given to show that Bradford during 1936 made 16,620 housing inspections as against Shipley's 184. These figures are shown in the Housing Statistics for that year, but had the picture been completed it would have shown to Shipley's advantage, thus :—

	Bradford	Shipley
2 (a) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ...	644	156
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	16,620	184

These figures show that the Bradford Inspectors actually made 25.8 inspections per house recorded during 1936. If Bradford can justify inspecting 644 houses once per fortnight what better case can one put forward for self condemnation.

The standard of housing was stated to be much higher in Bradford than in Shipley. After personal observation over many parts of Bradford, amongst the so called improved "back-to-back" houses and the slum areas, it was generally found that with regard to drainage and closet accommodation, that the reverse was the case. One need not record what one saw in Bradford, but for the number of courts and passages one traversed, it would be difficult to imagine any town where they were more numerous.

Since the passing of the Housing Act, 1909, the writer has been responsible for dealing with houses in this district and claims to know the houses in Shipley better than any other, and I would conclude by stating that though the builders of houses in both Shipley and Bradford were unknown to me, the greater credit is due to those with whom one is most concerned.

Re-Housing of Families

A considerable amount of work was done in the re-housing of 214 families in new houses provided by the Council. These families were chiefly from Clearance Areas, Overcrowded Houses or Individual Houses where demolition or permanent closing for habitation was to follow.

Disinfestation of furniture by Hydro Cyanide Gas and removals were carried out under contract by Messrs. Ball and Waite, and the bedding and clothing were disinfested at the Council's disinfestation station by steam or dry heat as the occasion demanded.

In a few instances complaints were made that furniture had been damaged or that goods were missing. These were investigated and dealt with satisfactorily where the complaints were found to be genuine.

Re-conditioning of Houses at New Brighton Road

Here was a case where a purchaser of four old houses had commenced to re-condition them by rough casting the fronts and gables of the buildings, and by putting in new doors and windows on the admitted proviso that the houses could not be condemned after making the outside appear so attractive. At a later date plans were submitted for internal alterations that were practically completed. These plans were disapproved on various grounds. Other plans were submitted and approved later, and much of the work done had to be pulled out and altered to comply with the Bye-laws. At the close of the year the houses were not completed. This was a clear case where honesty would have been the best policy.

Proposed Refuse Tip at Wrose

On the 23rd of September, an Inquiry was held by J. C. Dawes, Esq., O.B.E., of the Ministry of Health, with regard to the Council's application for consent to borrow the sum of £1,600 for the purchase of a piece of land at Wrose for refuse disposal purposes, the intention being to fill up an extensive quarry. It was obvious that considerable expense must be laid out in fencing off the quarry, the making up of a road and other incidentals, and had the writer been first consulted, his approval could not have been given.

Permission for loan sanction was given by the Ministry on an undertaking being given that the disposal by tipping would be carried out strictly in accordance with the Ministry's Regulations. Thus it will be some years before it is of any use for the purpose for which it was bought, as many hundreds of tons of clean earth will be required before the larger quarry can be used for refuse disposal.

Hence whatever charges occur will be for some years a dead loss to the Department concerned.

Miscellaneous Matters

Reports presented to Public Health and other Committees	291
Inspections made with Public Health Committee ...	3
Informal Notices served requiring the execution of works, the abatement of nuisances, etc. ...	1,381
Statutory Notices served requiring the execution of works, the abatement of nuisances, etc. ...	35
Letters written re various matters of business ...	1,348
Interviews with owners, contractors and others ...	4,200
Complaints received and investigated	126

Drains and Sewerage

House Drainage

There was no unusual development in house drainage works, nor can it be expected as apart from alterations required in the conversion of waste water closets into clean water closets little is required, the house drains being generally satisfactory.

Several cases of the flooding of cellars occurred during thunderstorms. Advice was given where required how this might be avoided, but it was only acted upon at two or three properties.

Properties affected were :—

- 1 Albert Terrace, Nos. 23 and 24.
- 2 Victoria Road, Nos. 12 and 13.
- 3 Westcliffe Road, No. 1.
- 4 Manor Lane, Nos. 63, 65 and 67.
- 5 Bingley Road, No. 28.
- 6 Otley Road, Nos. 3 and 5.
- 7 Venture Hotel.

As the land is developed it follows that ordinarily certain of the sewers are more fully charged, and when storms occur flooding follows. It was pointed out that by putting in anti-flooding gullies flooding might be avoided at the properties numbered 2, 3 and 4, the two latter being affected by the same cause, though it may ultimately be necessary to provide storm water overflows at Albert Terrace and Manor Lane. Means were adopted at Otley Road and at the Venture Inn which were successful.

Apart from some 12 houses where the demolition of houses in Saltaire were still outstanding, drainage works were completed in this part of the town.

Drains were cleared of obstructions at Council houses at 22 properties.

On applying the water test to new drains it was found that 13.29% would not stand the test.

This figure is practically the same as the year previous, and is largely accounted for by the employment of outside contractors whose men are accustomed to easier methods of testing.

Summary of Drains Tested, and Results

	Total	Approved	Dis- approved
Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	346	300	46
RESULT.			
	Total	Positive	Negative
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements, etc.	47	13	34
Drains tested with smoke ...	8	1	7
Drains tested with smell test	88	13	75

Summary of Drainage Works Executed

Offices and Workshops redrained	3
Houses redrained on a proper sanitary principle ...	52
Houses partially redrained	58
House drains cleared of obstructions	77
House drains repaired	35
House drains extended	6
House drains laid under floors in concrete or iron pipes	16
House drains ventilated	10
Houses provided with slop accommodation (hitherto without)	13
Shops redrained	11
School drains cleared of obstruction	5
Urinals at Schools provided	3
Urinal insanitary, condemned	1
Urinal provided	1
Water closets redrained	9
Sewers choked. Reported to Surveyor and remedied ...	5
Areas drained and concreted	28
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	200
Inspection Chambers provided	4
Inspection Chambers cleansed	5
Sewers that were formerly combined drains cleared of obstructions	15
Sewers renewed	4
Interceptors fixed	6

Summary of Drainage Works—cont.

Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	354
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected	...	135
Fall Pipes renewed	...	2
Street Gullies cleared of obstruction	...	23
Baths provided	...	19
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	54
Lavatory basins provided	...	28
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed	...	7
Soil Pipes provided in accordance with Bye-laws	...	8
Drains cut off and sealed up on Clearance Area	...	129
Anti-syphonage provided	...	5

Sundry Private Works

Sundry private works carried out and supervised by the staff entirely were :—

	£	s.	d.
Ashley Road Public Abattoir. Re-drainage of Tripery, etc. ...	19	4	1
Daisy Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Re-drainage at fronts ...	25	6	10
Fair Bank Place, No 8. Extending drains	4	14	11
Fern Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Re-drainage at fronts ...	42	11	9
Heaton Royds School. Removal of obstructions from drains ...		4	3
Higher School Street, No. 6. Re-drainage	12	17	4
Hirstwood Crescent, No 4. Repairs to drains ...	2	15	11
Myrtle Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Re-drainage at fronts ...	23	5	7
Owlet Road, No. 96. Extending drains ...	5	11	8
Saltaire Road School. Repairs to drains ...	3	16	7
Scarborough Road, No. 37. Repairs to drains ...	3	12	4
Victoria Road, Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64. Conversion of Waste Water Closets to W.C's and Re-drainage ...	58	0	8
Wharf Street, Booth's Yard and Foundry Re-drainage ...	13	13	11
11 Council Houses. Removal of obstructions from and repairs to House drains ...	7	19	3
	<hr/> £223 15 1 <hr/>		

Sewers

Sewers found to be obstructed and reported to the Surveyor were:—

Back Shirley and Katherine Street
Wood Street

Both were promptly dealt with.

Other choked sewers were immediately dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff that prior to the Public Health Act, 1936, would have been left to private owners who would not have abated the nuisance so quickly.

These were at Forster Street, Wycliffe Road, 35 to 43, and at Lyndale Avenue. On the Council's Housing Estates, combined drains or sewers cleared of obstructions were:—

Hirst Wood Road, 41 to 47, Busy Lane, 7 to 13, 21 and 23,
Owlet Road, 103 to 111 and West Royd Grove, 6 and 8.

Closet Accommodation

Summary of Works carried out

W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	28
Water closets cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	13
W.C. walls rendered in cement or lined with brick	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. floors concreted	...	...	...	...	22
W.C. appliances renewed	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s abolished	...	...	...	...	7
W.C.'s water supply improved	...	...	...	...	12
W.C. steps repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Additional W.C.'s provided to existing houses	...	...	...	...	7
Waste Water Closets converted into fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	31
Waste Water Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	6
Ashplaces abolished in favour of dust-bins	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary dust-bins provided in place of insanitary ashpits	...	...	...	...	21
or dry ashplaces	...	...	...	...	31
Yard pavements re-laid	...	...	...	...	370
Sanitary dust-bins provided to new houses	...	...	...	...	285
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	...	...	...	...	7
Soil Pipes provided to W.C.'s or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	138
Accumulations of stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	23
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Urinals at schools renewed	...	...	...	...	2
New pails to pailclosets provided	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s intervening ventilated spaces provided	...	...	...	...	17
W.C. areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	...	17
W.C. area walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...

Table showing the Number and Type of Closet Accommodation, Water Closets, Privies, Ashpits, etc., in the District

Up to 31st December, 1938.

			Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Moveable Privy Tins
North Ward	...	...	1,805	237	10	11
South Ward	...	...	2,382	442	2	4
East Ward	...	...	1,770	251	3	0
West Ward	...	...	2,698	55	5	5
Central Ward...	...	...	1,743	159	0	0
Totals			10,398	1,144	20	20

Farm premises and factories are included.

Of the 20 common privies 15 are the only closet accommodation to 18 houses, and this number includes 2 privies and 4 houses taken over from Bradford. Much of the land taken over at the same time in the adjustment of boundaries is under development, and it was suggested that the Council come to terms with the builder to construct his sewers low enough to serve these 4 houses. It would appear that the suggestion did not meet with favour for nothing further has resulted.

One is used only for an occasional gardener, there being also a water closet within the house, and 4 provided the only means of closet accommodation to 4 factories or workshops. One of these workshops is vacant and the privy out of use.

With regard to cleansing, 14 are cleansed by the farmer or cottager and the contents are used for manurial purposes.

Of the six cleansed by the Council, 2 are within a reasonable distance of a sewer, but as they are rarely used no pressure has been put upon the owners to convert or abolish them.

Thirty seven waste water closets were abolished or converted, leaving the number at 1144. Of this number, over 500 are of a type that nearly approaches the ordinary water closet. An inspection of a number of them during the summer showed that the pedestals were perfectly clean although they had been in use over 30 years.

Sanitary Accommodation in Picture Houses

Five inspections of the sanitary accommodation in the Picture Houses showed that the water closets, urinals, etc., were kept in a satisfactory condition.

Sanitary Accommodation at Schools

In the early part of the year a report was presented to the Director of Education which showed that insanitary conditions prevailed at certain schools as scheduled below.

Windhill C. of E. Schools. Insanitary urinals and Latrine W.C.'s.
 Central Selective. Insanitary urinals.
 Otley Road Infants. Insanitary urinals.
 Wood End Infants. Insanitary urinals and trough closet.
 St. Walburga's R.C. Infants. Insanitary urinals.
 Saltaire Road Boys. Insanitary urinals and Latrine W.C.'s
 Saltaire Road Girls. Latrine W.C.'s.
 Saltaire Road Infants. Latrine W.C.'s.

At the close of the year new urinals had been installed at the Central Selective, Otley Road Infants' and Saltaire Road Boys' Schools. Owing to pending alterations to the school buildings, the other necessary alterations were temporarily postponed. The latrine closets at the Saltaire Road Infants' being obsolete, were cleansed and closed up.

Cleansing of Streets, Street Gullies and Urinals

This work is under the control of the Surveyor, and all complaints made or nuisances observed by the Sanitary Inspectors are handed over to the Surveyor's staff for attention. Twenty three choked gullies were reported.

Refuse Removal

There were few incidents that called for particular mention during the year.

One dustman's services were dispensed with after repeated warnings, he having failed to carry out his duties by imbibing too freely. After 12 years' service one does not rejoice at the thought of having to stop a man who had rendered useful service.

The introduction of a Karrier "Bantam" displaced the last horse team and this wagon is proving most useful. That the modern cleansing vehicle is an improvement on the horse drawn type cannot be denied, much as one regrets the passing of the horse, but one must move with the times.

Small damages occurred in four instances and these were made good in three instances. In the fourth case, the snapping off of a rotten and obstructive gate post which for many years had served no useful purpose, was deferred.

Vehicles and Teams

Two S. & D. Dustless Loaders each with four dust-men.

One S. & D. Newcastle type ,, three ,,

One Karrier "Bantam" with driver and one man.

The third man on the Newcastle type vehicle is changed about when that vehicle is cleansing the receptacles at shops which are often wide apart.

Summary of Receptacles Cleansed

Galvanised Dust Bins	...	...	...	529,880
Trade Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	26,152
Ashplaces ...	...	...	...	1,616
Privy Tins	...	...	...	1,035
Total ...				<u>558,683</u>

Dust-bins and pails are cleansed weekly, except those in Hargreaves Square, Hanson Street and Watkin Street, where they are still cleansed three times per week. This also applies to the Maternity Home and Salt's Hospital, Spurr Road, Lupton Court and 5 public buildings.

The cleansing of the 31 ashplaces varies from twice per week to once per month according to circumstances, except 2 of this number which are cleansed by arrangement.

The motor vehicles worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and considering the life of them the time lost in carrying out repairs was small. Open topped wagons were supplied by the Motor Haulage Department as substitute on rare occasions. Occasionally breakdowns happen and recourse to the open topped motor wagon is our only alternative.

The average weight per Dustless Loader of 7 cubic yards capacity was 26.84 cwts. as against 27.83 cwts. the previous year. This gives a result of 3.83 cwts. per cubic yard. These vehicles are to my mind the most suitable vehicle produced for this purpose in the country. The modern tendency is to adopt a larger rear-loading type of refuse collecting vehicle, but when one sees the ugliness of a quantity of refuse exposed to view they are not very attractive.

The average weight per cart load was 14.98 as against 15.36 for the previous year.

The weight per 1,000 population per day dropped from 12.71 to 12.57 cwts. The demolition of the old houses with the open range from which cinders were commonly removed into the ashes receptacles, and the erection of new houses with well grates where the cinder content is much less, undoubtedly tends to decreased weight of refuse per house.

On ten occasions the Department was notified that the bins had not been cleansed, and enquiries proved the cause to be locked gates in most instances. Twelve calls were made for the cleansing of ashplaces, where it is understood that attention is only given on request. Other appeals to remove refuse of extra quantity, dead dogs, bedding, etc., numbered 165. Of these, 78 were removed at a small charge.

Considering that the number of receptacles cleansed was 558,683 it may be said that the removal of refuse was carried out with efficiency.

The collection of Trade Refuse increases from year to year and the income from this source was £240. Weekly or more frequent collections are arranged for 320 premises or 15 more than previously.

The average number of dust bins, excluding trade refuse receptacles, cleansed each week was 10,190. Including these receptacles the number was 10,691.

Refuse per house per annum dropped from 14.02 to 13.47 cwts. As previously mentioned this is due to the modern type of range.

Summary of Refuse Removal and place of Disposal
For Financial Year ended 31st March, 1939.

REFUSE DELIVERED TO DESTRUCTOR.

				Loads		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Total Cart Loads	...	...	...	540	=	397	18	0
Refuse removed by Freighters	...		...	1542	=	1992	11	0
Refuse removed by Karrier Wagon	...		...	252	=	293	7	1
<hr/>								
Total House Refuse to Destructor	...		...	2334	=	2683	16	1
Trade Refuse from Shops	...	...	...	358	=	365	13	0
Market Refuse	...	...	...	105	=	64	12	0
<hr/>								
Total House Trade and Market Refuse delivered to Destructor				2797	=	3114	1	1
Slaughter Refuse	...	...	...	154	=	88	6	1
<hr/>								
Total Refuse delivered to Destructor	...		...	2951	=	3202	7	2

REFUSE DELIVERED TO TIPS.

				Loads.		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Total Cart Loads	...	...	...	123	=	98	14	0
Freighters	...	...	...	2662	=	3764	17	0
Karrier Wagon	...	...	...	145	=	200	5	2
<hr/>								
Total House Refuse delivered to tips...				2930	=	4063	16	2
Slaughter Manure	...	...	...	105	=	95	1	3
Stable Manure to Manure Tip...	...		...	89	=	59	6	2
<hr/>								
Total Refuse delivered to Tips...				3124	=	4218	4	3
<hr/>								
Total Refuse removed	...	...	...	6075	=	7420	12	1

Other matters removed and destroyed were—

Beds and Bedding, 199; Mattresses, 115; Couches, 8;
 Chairs, 51.

Carcases of animals removed and destroyed were—

Dogs, 16; Cats, 24.

CLEANSING SERVICE, PART I. HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing Costs for Year ending 31st March, 1939.

Item (1)	Particulars (2)	Collection		Disposal		Collection and Disposal	
		(A) including loan (B) excluding charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents.		(A) including loan (B) excluding charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents.		(A) including loan (B) excluding charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents.	
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
2	Gross Expenditure	3663	3 8	1933	12 9	5596	16 5
3	Gross Income	428	8 0	172	14 2	601	2 2
	Net Cost, see notes (a) (b) (c)	3234	15 8	1760	18 7	4995	14 3
	UNIT COSTS.						
4	Gross Expenditure per ton	0 10	2.5	0 5	4.6	0 15	7.1
5	Gross Income per ton ...	0 1	2.3	0 0	5.8	0 1	8.1
6	Net Cost per ton	0 9	0.2	0 4	8.8	0 13	9.0
7	Net Cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 104.35		£ 56.806		£ 161.156	
8	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	314.98		170.408		485.388	
			314.98	159.764		474.744	

**Statement of Cost of Refuse Removal,
Year ended 31st March, 1939.**

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages	... 1,827 12 3	Sale of Dust-bins	... 39 2 6
Team Labour	... 144 19 1	„ Manure	... 29 13 10
Motor Haulage	... 1,436 16 3	Removal of Trade Refuse	... 234 18 3
Dust-bins	... 60 1 2	Sale of old metal, waste paper, etc.	16 12 2
Rates and Water Charges	... 17 2 3		320 6 9
Manure...	... 7 15 0	Transfers to other Departments :	
Rent of Office, &c.	... 10 0 0	Dust-bins	... 32 15 0
Books and Stationery	... 9 15 6	Manure	... 54 3 9
National Insurance	... 68 12 9	Removal of Refuse	... 4 14 6
Workmen's Compensation	... 9 0 0	Miscellaneous	... 1 8 0
Cleaning of Roadway	... 1 10 0		93 1 3
Boiler Suits	... 11 4 0	Rent of Garage	... 15 0 0
Sacks	... 2 7 6		428 8 0
Gratuities to Workmen	... 48 13 10	Balance charged to General Rate Fund	3234 15 8
Tools and Sundries	... 7 14 1		
	£3663 3 8		£3663 3 8

**Total Number of Houses in the District up to
31st December, 1938.**

North Ward	...	...	...	1,953
South Ward	...	...	...	2,330
East Ward	...	...	...	1,970
West Ward	...	...	...	2,420
Central Ward	...	...	...	1,341
Total				10,014

**List of Ashes Receptacles, with Number of
Privies included.**

		Dry Ash- places		Galvanized Dust Bins		Pail Closets		Privies and Ashpits
North Ward	...	10	...	2,029	...	11	...	10
South Ward	...	0	...	2,242	...	4	...	2
East Ward	...	19	...	1,849	...	0	...	3
West Ward	...	0	...	2,543	...	5	...	5
Central Ward	...	2	...	1,229	...	0	...	0
Totals	...	31	...	9,892	...	20	...	20

Houses Erected.

Inclusive.		WARDS.											
		North.		South.		East.		West.		Central.		Total.	
1903 to 1907	7	...	219	...	55	...	177	...	110	...	568
1908 to 1912	16	...	207	...	2	...	68	...	8	...	301
1913 to 1917	35	...	138	...	23	...	62	...	10	...	268
1918 to 1922	2	...	43	...	55	...	102	...	6	...	208
1923 to 1927	98	...	289	...	71	...	334	...	1	...	793
1928 to 1932	370	...	65	...	44	...	215	...	10	...	704
1933 to 1937	487	...	72	...	450	...	227	...	41	...	1277
1938	170	...	3	...	154	...	43	...	0	...	370
TOTALS		...	1185		1036	...	854		1228	...	186	...	4489

These figures were compiled from the Certificate Books lent
to me by the Surveyor.

The above table is of interest as it shows the growth of houses in decades of five years and has a serious bearing on cleansing work. It shows that during this year building development was higher than in any year previous.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as indicated below :—

House or Domestic Refuse and Trade Refuse.

			Tons
By Incineration at the Destructor	...		3114.05 or 43.38%
			<hr/>
			Tons
By Tipping	...	...	4063.83 or 56.62%
			<hr/>

Slaughter Refuse

				Tons
By Destruction	...	...	...	88.3
By Tipping at Manure Tip	...	...	...	95.1

Stable Manure

				Tons
By Tipping at Manure Tip	...	...	...	59.35

Total Refuse Disposed of at Tips

					Tons
Wood End Tip	...	...	...	...	4063.82
Slaughter Manure to Manure Tip	...	...	...	...	95.1
Stable Manure to Manure Tip	...	...	...	...	59.35
					<hr/>
					4218.27
					<hr/>

Taking the figures as shown in the Abstract of Accounts the cost per ton for disposal of refuse is as follows :—

		Shillings
By Incineration at the Destructor	...	6.59
By Tipping, including loan charges, etc.	...	3.61

The 4064 tons of refuse were disposed of entirely at the Wood End Tip, and by this method a saving was effected of over £609 when compared with the cost of destruction.

Slaughter refuse shows an increase of 12 tons over 1937. Beasts slaughtered at the abattoir decreased by 17 and that of pigs by 122. Longer periods of lairage of cattle is the cause of the increase.

Before the Wrose Hill Quarry is ready to use as a refuse tip, considerable expenditure will be to lay out in the formation of a road and filling up the water hole with clean earth, etc. It must be remembered that this tip will not be used for household refuse only, and such expenses as fencing off cannot be fairly charged to the disposal of refuse. As stated in last year's report the disposal of refuse account has already been overcharged by £1600, expenses incurred at other tips used for highway or other purposes than refuse disposal.

A serious infestation of crickets occurred at the Wood End Tip, but prompt attention by the use of creosote and old carpets cleared them in about a week's time and at small expense.

During the year 6 tons 16 cwts. of waste paper were baled and disposed of at 15/- per ton. At this figure there is little or no profit and the baling ceased until prices are better.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Visits to various premises for supervision of Works ...	2,991
Visits to Cinema Houses to inspect Sanitary Accommodation	5
Visits to Refuse Tips for inspection ..	124
Visits and Re-visits to premises for the inspection and abatement of nuisances, or the remedying of defects	5,592
Housing Defects or Nuisances observed	6,849
Housing Defects or Nuisances on hand or being dealt with	369
Housing Defects remedied or Nuisances satisfactorily abated	7,474
Nuisances from damp walls abated	36
Nuisances from filthy houses, bedding, etc., abated ...	46
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	91
Defective Roofs repaired	306
Accumulations of filth, stagnant water, etc., removed	305
Visits for purposes concerning Refuse Removal ...	188
Inspections of Milk Premises in general	236
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	211
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	212
Inspections of Houses	4,565
Inspections of Market Stalls and Meat Shops ...	1,795

This table is indicative of much of the work done during the year, but there will also be found under other headings particulars of many works carried out that are not enumerated here.

Smoke Abatement

The number of observations taken was 427. Chimneys are recorded showing that black smoke was emitted in 70 instances during these observations, but only 9 offences, or 2.10%, were committed as against 17 the year previous.

Letters of explanation were presented for the consideration of your Committee and these were accepted as reasonable in all cases.

Observations taken	...	...	...	427
Offences under the Bye-law	...	...	...	9
Letters to Offenders	...	...	...	9
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	0
Visits to premises to interview Owners, Engineers or Stokers	...	...	...	9

List of Offences

Factory	Duration in Minutes		
Saltaire Mills (tall chimney)	7½
Victoria Works	5¼, 5¼, 3
Windhill Finishing Works	5, 5
Yorkshire Range and Mantel Works	4¼
Powell Road Dyeworks	4½, 7¼

Infectious Diseases, Disinfection and Disinfestation

Special inquiries were made at 151 houses, and where it appeared desirable the drains were tested. Rooms disinfected by spraying numbered 143. Only in odd cases is fumigation of rooms resorted to, apart from rooms used by phthisical patients. These are both fumigated with a formalin preparation and sprayed with Izal whenever the occasion demands it.

Summary

Houses visited on the receipt of notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	151
Rooms sprayed to prevent the spread of ordinary Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	143
Rooms fumigated and sprayed to prevent the spread of Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms fumigated and sprayed to prevent the spread of Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rooms fumigated and sprayed to prevent the spread of Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rooms fumigated to prevent the spread of other diseases						6
Bedding infested with scabies disinfested by steam					...	17

Canal Boat Inspection

Canal boat inspections showed that commonly the boats are kept in good repair.

Of the 5 boats inspected, 3 infringements only were found, viz. :—

Registration marks defaced	...	...	...	1
Fore Deck leaking	...	...	...	1
Water Cask defective	...	...	...	1

The only occupants were men, all in a clean and healthy condition.

Knacker's Yard

The one Knacker's Yard, situated off Wrose Road, was inspected on 5 occasions and was found to be clean and satisfactory. No complaints were received in spite of the odious nature of the business.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades within your district include the following:—Tripe Boilers, 2; Gut Scrapers, 2; Bone Boiler, 1; Fat Boiler, 1; Rag and Bone Merchants, 2.

Inspection of these premises numbered 211 during the year, and it is very creditable to the occupiers that no nuisances were discovered, neither was there any lack of cleanliness.

Apart from 2 Rag and Bone dealers, the Offensive Trade Premises are either connected with the Public Abattoir or at the Windhill Co-operative Society's premises in Thomas Place. That all these premises are kept in a high state of cleanliness is again worthy of recording.

Factories Act, 1937

The Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on the first day of July, 1938. Whereas in the Act of 1901, factories were largely distinguished from workshops by the fact of whether motive power was employed, under the new Act they are divided into

Factories with power, and
Factories without power.

Domestic workshops, like workshops, have disappeared in the sense that as such they are not recognised.

The Council were supplied by His Majesty's Inspector of Factories with a copy of the Register which shows that there are

Factories with power	...	188
Factories without power	...	27
		<hr/>
Total	...	215

Matters reported to the Council by H.M. Inspector of Factories concerned 3 factories, and were

W.C's without intervening ventilated space	...	3
W.C. not separated from workroom	...	1

These and other insanitary conditions discovered and abated were :—

W.C's—Intervening ventilated spaces provided	8
W.C. provided for each sex	2
W.C. separate approach provided	1
W.C. pedestal cleansed	4
W.C. lighting and ventilation improved ...	2
Lavatory basins cleansed	4
Underground Bakehouse closed	1
Bakehouse chimney extended	1

Inspections made under the Factories Act numbered 212, which resulted in the following works being carried out over those previously mentioned :—

Floor re-boarded	1
Floor repaired	1
Walls and ceilings limewashed	4
W.C. appliances renewed	2
Sinks renewed	3
Chimney repaired	1

Shops Act, 1934

Under the provisions of the Shops Act the following improvement were carried out at 18 premises :—

W.C's provided	16
Sinks or Lavatory Basins provided ...	15
Ventilation provided or improved ...	16
Heating provided	6
Rest Rooms provided	8
Cooking Appliances provided	9

Street Improvements

Street improvement works were carried out by the Surveyor's Department during the year at :—

Ashley Lane
 Fernhill Grove
 Grosvenor Avenue
 Peel Place
 Pinnel Street
 Wharf Street

These improvements facilitate the removal of house refuse and were badly needed, particularly in the case of Ashley Lane, the only approach to the Public Abattoir.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890-1936.

Condition of Houses, 1938.

(Housing Inspections).

Number of Houses Inspected 334

Houses—

Defects reported to Owners,	Defects completely Remedied,	Defects partially Remedied,
334	305	8

Defects Reported to Council,	Statutory Notices served,
31	30

Houses Inspected, exclusive of above figures, where
Infectious Diseases had occurred :—

Number of Houses Inspected,	Number of Houses found Satisfactory,	Number of Houses with Defects,
131	121	10

Number of Houses with Defects Remedied,

3

Four of the ten houses found to have defects are on an area to be considered for clearance, and the defects are not such as call for urgency.

Housing Defects Remedied, 1938

Floors covered with durocrete	...	...	...	510
Floors concreted and waterproofed	...	...	...	6
Stone floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	4
Yard pavements relaid	...	...	...	31
Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	1160
New windows provided	...	...	...	75
Window cords repaired	...	...	...	9
Additional light provided to rooms	...	...	..	10
Walls over sinks tiled	...	...	...	11
Door casings or furnishings renewed	...	...	...	331
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	306
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	25
Damp floors remedied	...	...	...	6
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	1070
Plastered ceiling repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1137
Ventilation of bedrooms improved	...	...	...	3
Skirtings provided to rooms	...	...	...	2
Ventilated food stores provided	...	...	...	2
Dangerous yard wall remedied	...	...	...	1
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	11
Outer walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	11
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	614
Gas coppers provided	...	...	...	5
Gas fittings provided	...	...	...	1
Stairs or stairs well fencings repaired	...	...	...	2
Staircases lighted	...	...	...	30
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	304
Chimney pots renewed	...	...	...	105
Coal stores provided	...	...	...	1
Baths provided	...	...	...	288
New water supply to houses provided	...	...	...	1
Water supply improved	...	...	...	2
Hot water apparatus provided	...	...	...	271
Yard gates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2

Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	128
Sinks provided	...	...	...	293
Window sills repointed or renewed and pointed			...	2
Paths relaid or repaired	...	...	...	2
Electric light provided	...	...	...	301
Handrail to stairs provided	...	...	...	1
Outbuildings removed	...	...	...	1
Skylights repaired	...	...	...	3
Scullery rebuilt	...	...	...	1
Total defects remedied				<u>7091</u>

Disinfestation and Re-Housing

In accordance with the Council's resolution that tenants should not be accepted for Council houses unless it was agreed that the household furniture and effects were disinfested by Hydro Cyanide gas. 214 families were removed by Messrs. Ball & Waite, of Rotherham, who treated the furniture in the van by that process.

This firm also collected and delivered to the steam disinfestor the bedding and other goods not suitable for the Hydro Cyanide treatment, and these goods were treated by steam or dry heat as the nature and quality demanded.

Of the 214 families, 92 were from clearance areas, 16 from houses that were to be closed or demolished, and 68 from overcrowded houses.

Other houses disinfested by the Hydro Cyanide process were 13. Of these, 12 were Council houses.

Houses Disinfested by Cimex

Twenty-three houses were disinfested with Cimex directly by Cimex Ltd. Better results have accrued where the firm's staff have done the work. This method is not near so effective as Cyanide, but in many cases the risks to be run are too great, particularly in houses of the "back-to-back" type, to adopt the Hydro Cyanide disinfestation.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No. 1. Leeds Road and Hall Lane (1931).

At the close of the year there were still four houses where the repairs had not been satisfactorily completed.

Other matters still outstanding are:—the completion of street works, Broad Terrace, and the extension of soil pipes at Nos. 3 to 15, Gladstone Place.

Briggate Clearance Area No. 1 (1934)

The three houses and workshop excluded from the Confirmation Order are still to demolish and the site is generally left in a slovenly condition.

Bradford Arms Clearance Areas, Nos. 1 and 2 (1935)

Though all the houses in these areas are shown in the register as demolished, No. 3, Smith Street is still standing. The windows and door are out and it was left in this condition as one expected the Alma Inn (to which it is attached), having lost its trade, would become obsolete and fall with it; though the Inn was no part of the Clearance Area.

The sites of both areas are not cleared. The cellars are filled with suitable material, but too much so, as in many instances this material is left considerably above the street level.

Crag Mills Clearance Area (1936)

The nine houses on this area were demolished and the site satisfactorily cleared.

Clearance Orders, 1937

The position with regard to houses on these areas at the close of the year was:—

	Houses Occupied	Houses Closed only	Houses Demolished		Total
Briggate No. 3	1	12	6	=	19
No. 4	0	50	26	=	76
No. 5	0	6	1	=	7
No. 6	0	2	0	=	2
Murgatroyd and Ashley Street	1	6	12	=	19

Considerable progress has been made in demolition during the current year, and one expects all houses on these areas to be a thing of the past when the year closes.

Clearance of Sites

There is great need for a definition of the term "Demolition" to make it clear that such term cannot be accepted until sites on Clearance Areas have been cleaned up to the satisfaction of the Council, as much ugliness remains.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

From houses that are to be demolished, or from houses that are to be closed as parts of buildings, and where Undertakings were accepted by the Council during this and the previous year.

Families were displaced from 19 houses with 47 persons.

Houses demolished were 23, as shown hereunder :—

Albert Terrace, Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21.

Caroline Street, Nos. 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 26,
27, 28, 29.

Leeds Road, No. 36.

Houses (parts of other buildings) closed by Undertakings given during the year were ;—

Valley Road, No. 52A.

Barrett Street, No. 63A.

Dixon Street, Nos. 2, 4.

A Demolition Order was made with regard to the house No. 20, The Holt.

Houses demolished voluntarily for various reasons were :—

New Hirst, No. 3

Bradford Road, No. 90A

Leeds Road, Nos. 30, 38 and 40

Wrose Road, Green House

Wrose Road, Cottage

Hird Street, No. 9

RE-CONDITIONING, Sections 9 and 10

or in anticipation of notices thereunder.

Houses re-conditioned showed a total of 300, all done voluntarily.

Displacement of Persons

			Houses	Persons
From Clearance Areas	...	...	102	295
From Individual Houses in Register	...	...	19	47
From Overcrowded Houses	...	...	91	540
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	...	212	882

Overcrowding

At the close of 1937 there were 85 houses overcrowded, 24 other houses became overcrowded during the year, making a total of 109. Of this number 91 were dealt with satisfactorily, leaving 18 houses overcrowded.

Inspection and Supervision of Food**MILK SUPPLY****Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops**

Resident within the Council's area there were at the close of the year upon the registers :—

Cowkeepers only	...	...	...	3
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	6
Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	23
Purveyors of Milk and Dairymen	...	...	...	8
Dairies at which Milk is sold only in bottles	...	...	...	60
				<hr/>
	Total	...	...	100

Non-resident Purveyors of Milk numbered 24.

The total number of inspections of the 100 premises within the district was 236.

Milk Production

Of the nine cowkeepers within the district, three only are Accredited Producers. Six others are regularly producing milk of this quality, but they are not provided with certain necessary requisites to enable the farmers to obtain the licence.

In a district like Shipley, with its rapid housing development, land is much sought after, with the result that farmers have not that security of tenure to encourage them to lay out the necessary expenditure.

Holling Hall Farm, where 20 dairy cows were kept, was closed down and the land sold for building development.

The total number of dairy cows varied and showed an average of approximately 130. These cows were clinically examined four times during the year by the District Veterinary Inspector to the County Council or the Board of Agriculture, whom I accompanied on each occasion.

All the dairy farms and cattle utensils, etc., are generally found to be in a high state of cleanliness and it is a pleasant duty of the Sanitary Inspector to visit them.

Since the Board of Agriculture took over the inspection of dairy cattle, one misses the quarterly reports sent in by the Veterinary Inspector to the County Council. These were at all times appreciated and it would be advantageous to local Councils if the Board of Agriculture would continue the practice.

Bacterial Examination of Milk Pasteurised Milk

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised in Shipley ...	9	7	2
Pasteurised outside Shipley	24	10	14

Of the milks pasteurised locally, the two samples had bacterial counts of 512,000 and 256,000, whilst the other counts did not exceed 19,000. Six out of the 9 samples did not satisfy the Phosphatase test showing that pasteurisation was inefficient.

Of the milks pasteurised outside Shipley 14 samples were found to have bacterial counts varying from 400,000 to 126,000. Seeing that the bacterial count allowed by the Milk Special Designations Order is 100,000, and that to comply with the terms of the license, this figure should not be exceeded, one cannot speak too highly of Pasteurised Milk, especially when one knows that there is no great difficulty in ordinary milk being produced at under 50,000.

Accredited Milk

Reports of 4 samples taken by a County Sanitary Inspector showed that 3 were satisfactory.

Ordinary Milk

Of 15 samples taken from Shipley's producers, 1, or 7%, was unsatisfactory, whereas of 43 samples produced by farmers in other districts, 17 samples, or 40%, were unsatisfactory. Shipley's ordinary milk product therefore shows that our farmers are alive to the production of a clean milk.

Pathological Results :

Of 95 samples of the various milks submitted, 1 sample proved to be tubercular and, strange to say, this was milk supposed to have been pasteurised. If all milks were as free from the tubercle bacillus as indicated by these results, there would be little need to descry it as is so often done.

Milk Distribution

Generally speaking, the premises and utensils of the dairy-men and milk purveyors have been found to be clean and satisfactory.

Bottled milk is certainly on the increase, both ordinary and graded. Licences issued under the Special Designation Order were two less than in 1937. This is explained by the fact that milk purveyors do not find it profitable to supply graded milks to one or two customers, or where they have taken out licences for Accredited and T.T. milk they have dropped the former one.

Inclusive of the inspection of dairy farms a total of 236 inspections were made.

Milk Licences under Special Designations Order

were issued as follows :—

Licence to bottle Certified Milk :

Mrs. E. A. Feather.	1
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Sale of Certified Milk :

T. Collyer, R. Stoney, Wm. Gott, Arthur Preston, Mrs. E. M. Berry, H. Holmes, A. Slingsby, A. Frear, C. Saville, F. Murgatroyd, P. Wharf, N. Shackleton, N. Burgess and M. Darnbrook	14
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Sale of Accredited Milk :

A. Slingsby, N. Shackleton and W. Barras	...	3
--	-----	---

Licence to bottle Accredited Milk :

N. Shackleton	1
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Supplementary Accredited :

R. Robinson	1
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Supplementary Certified :

B. Dixon	1
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Pasteurised Milk :

Windhill Co-operative Society, Ltd. and Bradford Model Milk Co.	2
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TOTAL LICENCES ISSUED	...	23
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MEAT

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection

Animals killed at the Public Abattoir during the twelve months were :—

Beasts	...	...	2,150
Calves	...	...	254
Sheep	...	...	6,919
Pigs	...	...	2,522
Total			11,845

Beasts slaughtered at the Public Abattoir were 17 less than in 1937, and the number of calves increased by 9. There was an increase of 42 sheep and a decrease of 132 pigs slaughtered there.

During the last five years there has been a serious decrease in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. Whilst beasts have maintained the same number, sheep have decreased in numbers by 1341 and pigs by 1027 from the figures for 1934.

Whilst we know that pig feeders are taking pigs to the Bradford Abattoir that formerly sent them to Shipley, on account of a more rigid inspection here, this cannot apply so far as sheep are concerned. One therefore concludes that there is less fresh meat consumed than there was five years ago.

Multiple shops have increased to some extent, but not so as to account for the difference.

In the early part of the year, during inspections of meat in shops where the meat purveyors purchase from wholesale butchers in St. James' Market, Bradford, on three occasions tubercular meat was found, also in one case where the meat was produced in a Bradford private slaughterhouse.

In each case the meat was surrendered and invitations were given for inspection by the Bradford Meat Inspectors. On three occasions the invitations were accepted and the inspectors were satisfied.

It is pleasing to note that nothing further has been discovered since the 30th of May.

The number of inspections of meat in shops where meat is purchased from wholesalers in Leeds or Bradford was 1795.

Frequent visits to the Public Abattoir were made by myself or the additional Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of examination of diseased carcasses or organs, and on special occasions when called in by Mr. Chadwick, the Superintendent. On all occasions I have confirmed Mr. Chadwick's decisions, and I would say that his duties are carried out in a creditable manner.

Table of Particulars of Carcases and Organs surrendered at the Public Abattoir and showing the various causes for surrender.

TUBERCULOSIS.

BEASTS.						
		Tons cwts. st. lbs.				
Carcases and						
all organs,	5 =	1	10	1	5	
Heads and						
Tongues,	94 =	1	15	7	6	
Livers,	36 =	0	3	7	4	
Mesenteries,	10 =	0	1	6	9	
Pairs of Lungs,	135 =	0	8	2	5	
Fore Quarters						
of Beef,	4 =	0	6	4	2	
Hind Quarters						
of Beef,	2 =	0	2	6	6	
Briskets,	3 =	0	0	6	2	
Udders	2 =	0	0	0	8	
		<hr/>				
		4	10	2	5	

PIGS.						
		Tons cwts. st. lbs.				
Carcases and						
all organs,	8 =	0	11	3	1	
Heads and						
Tongues,	195 =	0	18	0	10	
Livers,	71 =	0	1	7	3	
Mesenteries,	200 =	0	13	7	11	
Pairs of Lungs,	106 =	0	2	6	10	
		<hr/>				
		2	8	1	7	

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.				
		cwts.	st.	lbs.
Carcase and all organs (Fevered)	1 =	5	5	12
Heads (Actinomycosis),	8 =	2	6	12
Livers (Abscesses),	29 =	3	7	2
Livers (Distomatosis),	158 =	17	0	0
Liver (Angioma),	1 =	0	0	12
Livers (Cirrhosis),	39 =	4	1	2
Pairs of Lungs (Abscesses),	3 =	0	1	10
Pair of Lungs (Pneumonia),	2 =	0	1	2
Udders (Abscesses),	4 =	0	1	6
Renal Fats (Lipoma),	2 =	0	0	7
Calves Pluck (Congestion),	1 =	0	0	5
		<hr/>		
		34	3	0
SHEEP.				
		cwts.	st.	lbs.
Carcases and all organs (Moribund),	2 =	1	4	12
Carcase and all organs (Emaciation),	1 =	0	3	8
Pairs of Lungs (Congestion)	2 =	0	0	4
Livers (Parasites),	67 =	1	1	8
Livers (Distomatosis),	66 =	1	1	4
		<hr/>		
		4	3	8

PIGS.				
		cwts.	st.	lbs.
Carcases and all organs (Swine Erysipelas),	3 =	4	1	0
Carcases and all organs (Pleurisy & Septic Peritonitis)	3 =	4	6	5
Carcase and all organs (Jaundice),	1 =	1	2	3
Heads (Abscesses),	3 =	0	2	7
Livers (Cirrhosis),	61 =	1	6	5
Livers (Congestion),	5 =	0	1	1
Pairs of Lungs (Pneumonia),	55 =	1	3	11
Pairs of Lungs (Congestion),	112 =	3	0	0
Pairs of Lungs (Pleurisy),	121 =	3	2	1
Mesentery (Thrombosis)	1 =	0	0	8
Mesentery (Abscesses)	1 =	0	0	8
Kidneys (Cystic),	3 =	0	0	2
		<hr/>		
		20	2	9

**Table of Diseased Meat discovered at Meat Purveyors'
premises brought in from Public Abattoirs outside Shipley**

Tuberculosis

				cwts. st. lbs.		
Beasts' Livers		2	=	0	2	1
Beast's Head	...	1	=	0	2	12
Beast's Lungs	...	1	=	0	0	8
Pig's Head	...	1	=	0	0	12
Half Pig's Head	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	0	0	7
Pig's Mesenteries	...	4	=	0	1	2

Other Unsound Food surrendered

Beast's Liver (Decomposition)	1	=	0	1	0
Beasts' Kidneys (Decomposition)	2	=	0	0	3
Tins of Corned Beef	7	=	0	3	0
Imported Eggs (Mouldy and decomposed)	30 doz.				
				<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
					<u>3</u>

**Total weight of Meat found to be diseased or unfit for
human food that was surrendered and destroyed**

			Tons cwts. st. lbs.			
Carcases of Beef and Organs (Tuberculosis)	4	10	7	12		
Carcases of Pork and Organs (Tuberculosis)	2	8	4	0		
Carcase of Beef and Organs (Other Diseases) ...	...	1	14	4	3	
Carcases of Pork and Organs (Other Diseases) ...	...	1	0	2	9	
Carcases of Mutton and Organs (Other Diseases) ...	...	0	4	3	8	
			<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

OTHER FOODS SURRENDERED:

Corned Beef and 30 doz. Eggs ...	...	0	0	4	1
			<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>
					<u>5</u>

One licence was granted and 65 were renewed for slaughtering under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

All animals except sheep and lambs are either stunned with the Schermer pistols or stunned with an electric lethalor.

The inspection of shops and market stalls showed that they were kept in a cleanly condition, and that the meat sold therefrom was mostly sound and of good quality.

BAKEHOUSES

Whilst the inspection of Bakehouses is required under the Factory Acts, these places are used only for the manufacture of foods, hence it is not out of place to refer to them at this point.

There are in the district 42 Bakehouses, including 10 underground. 64 inspections were made, resulting in the following defects being discovered.

Limewashing inadequate	...	...	3
Defective Chimney	...	...	1

All these matters were satisfactorily dealt with.

One of the oldest and certainly the most unsuitable of the Underground Bakehouses was closed and new premises were opened out in Wainman Street, on the first floor where there is ample light and ventilation and other modern requirements.

FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS

61 inspections of these premises were made, and whilst the foodstuffs were found to be clean and of good quality, some attention was required to the utensils and premises, as the summary of defects will show.

Number of premises	46
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Summary of Defects Discovered

Limewashing of walls	3
Plastered ceiling defective	1

There was no difficulty in obtaining the desired improvements.

WATER SUPPLY

At the close of the year there were only 14 isolated houses and 3 farms supplied with water from private sources, so that from the administrative point of view, Shipley has few equals with regard to water supply.

In closing this Report, I would tender my thanks to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Coun. T. J. Gray, J.P., to all members of the Council, to the members of the Public Health Staff, and to other officers of the Council for their ready assistance so heartily given to me on all occasions.

I am,

Yours obediently,

A. ENGLAND,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Housing and
Meat Inspector, and Director of
Public Cleansing.*

APPENDIX.

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out.

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C.'s abolished.
Aire Street, 46	do.	...	...	...	...
Ashley Lane (Abattoir Tripery)	do.	...	...	...	...
Alexandra Road, 51	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Alma Street, 9	...	do.	...	...	...
Avondale Crescent, 8	...	...	...	do.	...
Back Kitson Street, 1	do.	...	...	...	...
Baker Street, 20	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Bank Street (W.C.S. Offices)	do.	...	...	...	...
Bankfield Drive, 2	...	do.	...	...	...
Bankfield Road, 16	...	do.	...	...	...
Barrett Street, 11	do.	...	...	...	...
Barrett Street, 27	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Beamsley Road, 56, 58	...	do.	...	...	...
Beechwood Avenue, 1	do.	...	...	...	...
Bethel Road (Sunday School)	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Bingley Road, 69, 75, 91	do.	...	...	do.	...
Bradford Road, 71, 119, 212	do.	...	...	...	...
Bradford Road, 214	do.	...	...	do.	...
Briggate (Shipley) 1 to 9	do.	...	...	...	...
Busy Lane, 35	do.	...	...	...	...
Busy Lane, 7, 21, 23	...	do.	...	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C.'s abolished.
Carlton Avenue, 18	...	do.	...	...	...
Carlton Drive, 13
Carlton Grove, 11	...	do.	do.	...	...
Carmona Gardens, 16	...	do.	do.	...	...
Caroline Street, 33	...	do.	do.	...	...
Carr Lane, 21	do.	do.
Castle Road, 7	do.	...
Clifton Place, 61, 65	do.	...
Commercial Street, 22	do.	do.
Commercial Street, 18, 28a	...	do.	do.	do.	do.
Cross Church Street, 8 to 14
Daisy Place, 1 to 4 (front)
Dallam Avenue, 16	...	do.	...	...	...
Dallam Road, 2	...	do.	...	...	...
Denby Place, 8, 10	...	do.	...	...	...
Dockfield Place, 34	do.	do.
Dockfield Road, 31, 33	...	do.	...	...	...
Dove Street, 40
Earl Street, 27	do.	do.
Fairbank Place, 8
Fernhill Grove, 7	do.	...	...
Fernhill Road, 14	do.	do.	...
Fern Place, 1 to 5
Glenside Road, 13	...	do.	...	...	...
Grove, The	do.	...
Grove Terrace, 4, 6	...	do.	do.	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C.'s abolished.
Hall Royd, 5 (Front)	do.	...	...	...	...
Heaton Royds (School)	...	do.	...	...	...
Higher School Street, 6	do.	...	...	...	...
Hird Street, 1 to 7	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Hirstwood Crescent, 4, 41 to 47	...	do.	do.	...	...
Hirstwood Road, 11, 70, 104	...	do.	do.	...	...
Holdsworth Street, 3 to 11	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Hope Avenue, 34	...	do.	...	...	...
Hope View, 10	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Howard Street, 6	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Ives Street (Parkinsons)	do.	do.	...	...	...
Kirkgate, 42, 53, 103	do.	...	...	do.	...
Kirkgate, 56, 77	...	do.	do.	...	...
Kitson Street, 1 to 5	do.	...	...	...	...
Leeds Road, 112 to 122	do.	...	...	...	...
Leeds Road, 63	do.	...	...	do.	...
Leeds Road (Wood End School)	...	do.	...	...	...
Lyndale Avenue, 1, 3	...	do.	...	...	...
Market Place, 4 to 12	do.	...	...	...	...
Merton Street, 8	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Moorhead Lane, 27	do.	...	...	do.	...
Moorhead Terrace, 20	do.	...	...	...	...
Mossman Street, 18, 20	...	...	do.	...	...
Mount Place, 7	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Myrtle Place, 1 to 4	do.	...	...	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C.'s abolished.
Nab Wood Drive, 10	do.	...	...	...	...
Nab Wood Grove, 13	...	do.	...	...	...
Nab Wood Mount, 3	do.	...	...	...	...
North Bank Road, 27	do.	...	...	...	...
Norwood Avenue, 48	do.	do.	...	...	do.
Norwood Road, 2	do.	...	...	do.	...
Norwood Road, 40	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Norwood Terrace, 56	...	...	do.	...	...
Norwood Terrace (Poultry House)	...	do.	do.	...	...
Oswald Street, 8	do.	do.	...	...	...
Otley Road, 3, 5	do.	...	...	do.	...
Otley Road (School)	...	do.	do.	...	...
Owlett Road, 96, 98, 103 to 111	...	do.	do.	...	...
Pratt Lane, 2 to 10, 14	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Pratt Lane, 35	...	...	do.	...	...
Redburn Avenue, 3	do.	...	...	...	...
Regent Street, 36 to 40, 15 to 19	...	do.	do.	...	...
Rhodes Street, 20, 22, 48	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Robert Street, 33	...	...	do.	...	...
Rosse Street (Sowden & Sons)	...	...	...	do.	...
St. Paul's Road, 67	do.	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's Road, 35	do.	...	...	do.	...
St. Paul's Road, 2, 4, 16	...	do.	do.	...	...
Saltaire Road, 4	...	do.	do.	...	...
Saltaire Road, 122	...	...	...	do.	...
Saltaire Road (School)	...	do.	...	...	...

Table showing Situation of Premises and Nature of Work carried out—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Houses re-drained or re-drained.	House Drains cleared of obstructions.	House Drains repaired.	W.C. provided or appliances renewed.	W.W.C. or W.C.'s abolished.
Scarborough Road, 37	...	...	do.	...	...
Spring Bank, 1 ...	...	do.	do.	...	...
Thompson Street, 2, 4	...	do.	do.	...	...
Thompson Street, 33	do.	...	...	do.	...
Valley Road, 49, 51	do.	...	...	...	...
Valley Road, 46 to 70	...	do.	...	...	...
Valley Road (Hodgson's Yard)	...	...	do.	...	...
Valley Street, 42	...	...	do.	...	...
Victoria Road, 61, 62, 63	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Victoria Street, 22 ...	do.	...	...	dc.	...
Wainman Street, 12	...	...	do.	do.	...
Wellington Crescent (Front) 20	do.	do.	...	...	...
Wellington Street, 1a	...	do.	do.	...	...
Westcliffe Road, 2 ...	do.	do.	...	...	do.
Westcliffe Road, 3	do.	...	...	do.	...
Westgate, 29a	...	...	do.	do.	...
Westgate, 15, 17	do.	...	...	do.	...
West Royds Grove, 6, 8	...	do.	...	...	...
Wharf Street, 12	...	...	do.	...	...
Wharf Street (Booth's Yard & Foundry)	do.	...	...	...	...
Windsor Road, 20, 25	do.	...	...	do.	do.
Wrose (Sunday School)	...	...	...	...	...
Wrose Brow Road, 28	...	do.	...	...	...
Wycliffe Road, 35 to 41	...	do.	...	...	...

A. & K. Emmott, Otley Road, Shipley.
